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...ed oak frames
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...des of green or
...be placed on sale
... See illustration.
...th Floor South Room.
...L. MANASSE
...60 MADISON ST. TRIBUNE BLDG.
...Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
...Artificial Eyes.
...TESTED FREE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 41. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

BEEF TRUST MEN DEFY THE COURTS

Garfield Report to Congress Will Show the Meat Combine Has Not Changed Its Methods.

UP TO JUDGE GROSSCUP.

Roosevelt Will Ask Chicago Jurist to Inflict Punishment for Flagrant Contempt.

BY RAYMOND.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations wants to be off with the old love before he is on with the new, which, being interpreted, means he is working day and night upon his report regarding the operations of the beef trust so he can have it out of the way before beginning his investigation of the Standard Oil company.

I learned today on what appears to be excellent authority that the report of the investigation conducted by the bureau of corporations will show the beef trust is pursuing its business exactly on the same lines today as when Judge Grosscup issued his injunction.

An independent inquiry conducted by the department of justice has resulted in the same way. Commissioner Garfield will present his report to the president, and it will be submitted to congress in all probability before the close of the present session.

To Punish Trust Magnates.

A summary of that report has been furnished to the attorney general and I am informed he now is considering the actual text of an application to be made to Judge Grosscup suggesting the beef trust, its owners, agents, and managing employes, including all who are mentioned in the original injunction proceeding, should be punished by the court for open, willful, and flagrant contempt.

Although two investigations have reached the same conclusions, working along different lines, the most significant evidence against the beef trust probably will not be found in the report made to the president and by him transmitted to congress. The most sensational statements will be reserved for submission to the court, as the government officials do not desire to give away their case.

Nevertheless, the report of the bureau of corporations will contain a vast amount of new information regarding the operations of the packers' combine. It will show as far as anything of that character can show that the trust did not alter its method of business after the injunction was issued, but it has conducted its business by exactly the same method and apparently with studied defiance of the orders of the United States court.

Operations of the Trust.

In determining what facts shall be sent to congress the commissioner of corporations and the attorney general apparently have agreed to work together in such a way as to make the case into two branches.

The report to be made to congress will cover the general operations of the trust, its ordinary methods of business, the means it employs, if any, to crush out competitors, and the devices it uses to keep up the price of meats and to lower the price of live cattle.

This branch of the investigation is entirely independent of the proceedings before Judge Grosscup in Chicago. It is merely in response to a resolution passed by the house March 7, 1904. That resolution, as originally submitted by Mr. Martin of South Dakota, required a report to be made direct to the house, but on the recommendation of the committee the secretary of commerce and labor was instructed to make an early report of his findings "according to law."

This means the report goes first to the president, and the amendment was a wise one, because it permits the government to avoid publication of the evidence of a violation of the injunction, so the report as sent to the house will be general in its character, but none the less sensational.

Answers the House Inquiry.

The general character of the report on which Commissioner Garfield now is working, and which the president will send to congress within a short time, can best be understood by saying it is of such character as to answer the questions in the house resolution with the utmost detail and in that way show the beef trust personally has been responsible for the unusually large margin between the prices of beef cattle and the ordinary selling prices of fresh beef.

It will show there has been a combination, and in fact, a conspiracy in the form of trust agreement which perceptibly has restrained commerce between the states. The report also will go into a complete history and exposition of the organization—the capitalization, system, conduct, and management of the beef trust as a whole and its constituent companies as well.

The report, I am assured, will show that the beef trust as a whole, as well as through its constituent parts, has been engaged in controlling prices, keeping up rates on finished product, and depressing the price of cattle on the hoof to the manifest and consequent disadvantage of the original producer and the retail consumer.

This investigation is limited to the time since July 1, 1903, and is therefore within the period covered by the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup. The resolution was intentionally worded so as to bring out evidence as to whether the trust had or had not obeyed the order of the court.

Has Defied the Injunction.

The house will have in its possession when the report is presented the positive declaration, guaranteed by the bureau of corporations, that the trust has conducted its operations in such a way as to manipulate prices, thus rendering the combine liable to prosecution under the anti-trust law, entirely independent of the question as to whether it has violated the injunction of Judge Grosscup.

I believe there is no question that the testimony now in the hands of the government shows that the beef trust has made no essential change in its methods of conducting business since it was organized. Agents of the department of justice have been investigating this branch of the case and they have been unable to find that the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup resulted in the adoption of any new methods by the trust since April 4, 1903, when the temporary injunction was made permanent.

Attorney General Moody already is on record as to the effect of the operations of the trust up to the time when the injunction was

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Partly cloudy Friday, warmer, with minimum temperature about 15 degrees above zero, brisk southwest to northwest winds. Sunrise, 6:45; sunset, 5:23. Moonset, 5 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 23, min. —1, mean 12, normal for the day 28. Deficiency for 1905, 449.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .08. Deficiency for 1905, .70 inch.
Wind, S. W., max. 20 miles an hour, at 6:20 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 91%, 7 p. m. 77%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune's Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 10, 11, 12.

WASHINGTON.

Roosevelt preparing request to Judge Grosscup to punish heads of beef trust for violation of injunction; Garfield to begin Standard Oil company inquiry at once. Page 1.

Secretary Hitchcock termed Osage Indian oil lease a public scandal. Page 2.

House passed Mann bill for government of canal zone and construction of waterway. Page 4.

Roosevelt will not use force to compel Venezuela to respect American interest until diplomacy fails. Page 4.

Russia to be called down by United States because three officers of warship Lena violated their parole. Page 5.

United States, Venezuela, and the asphalt trust involved in quarrel; some inside light on it. Page 6.

Roosevelt's message on Santo Domingo explained necessity for United States to aid island republic or endanger force of Monroe doctrine. Page 7.

FOREIGN.

Czar convened ministers to discuss plans for permanent council; undecided as to zemsky sobor. Page 5.

Four men killed, thirteen injured, in two explosions on British submarine boat. Page 5.

British cabinet upheld on test vote by majority of 63; saved by its own party enemies. Page 5.

NEW YORK.

Fight in Equitable Life Assurance society ended in draw between Hyde and Alexander, but policy holders were given voice in choice of directorate. Page 1.

Fifteen year old girl confessed forgeries on which she secured $700; give fresh air excursions and clothing for little ones. Page 2.

Midshipman deserted from navy because he couldn't be a Christian gentleman. Page 4.

Oscar Hammerstein attacked District Attorney Jerome for his theater crusade. Page 9.

Young woman will lose one leg from wearing high heels. Page 9.

Watchman in theater rewarded by John Jacob Astor for finding pocketbook. Page 9.

Woman declared president talked more than any of her sex. Page 9.

DOMESTIC.

Witnesses for Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") appeared in divorce case at Cheyenne, Wyo.; sidelights on his character given. Page 1.

Jay Cooke, famous financier and banker, died near Ogonts, Pa., aged 84. Page 4.

LOCAL.

New owners of City railway announced system would be made model car line; T. E. Mitten of Buffalo to be in charge. Page 1.

Six armed robbers held up twelve men and secured $869 in office at Clybourn place and Hawthorne street. Page 1.

Council ordered investigation of labor federation's bribery charges against Illinois Tunnel company. Page 2.

Ald. Cullerton at his "tax trial" told how constable had bunkoed him out of $5 when he thought he was paying bill. Page 2.

New rule adopted by board of education will protect children against dance halls and liquor. Page 3.

Cigarmakers' union announced plan to establish farms for treatment of consumptive members. Page 3.

President W. R. Harper's son returned from Russia and told of conditions in czar's country, where he is studying in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Page 5.

James A. Walsh, held for big diamond robberies, declared to be Raffles. Page 9.

Tea to be given at French library next Tuesday. Page 14.

POLITICAL.

It was planned to open republican city campaign next week in accordance with wishes of Harlan. Page 2.

Ald. Alling caused surprise by declining renomination. Page 2.

Substitute primary law will go to house at Springfield today; names of candidates for United States senator to be on ballot. Page 9.

Frank D. Comerford, ousted legislator, expressed hopes of succeeding himself. Page 9.

New municipal courts bill will be introduced in legislature tomorrow and cause strife. Page 9.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Western farmers benefited by further reduction by Burlington road on grain rates. Page 9.

Title to Washington block taken by Michael Espert for $142,000. Page 12.

Trading in New York stocks result of pools in industrials. Page 12.

Wheat bid up again by shorts; May option sold at $1.21⅛. Page 13.

Eggs ruled steady, with no change in price; demand light. Page 13.

Larger country acceptances of corn robbed market of buoyancy. Page 13.

Cattle receipts showed decrease of 14,000 as compared with last week. Page 13.

President Barber of Boxboard company favored reorganization and issuing of $4,000,000 bonds. Page 13.

SPORTING.

Gov. La Follette prevented fight between Mowatt and Hanlon at Oshkosh, Wis. Page 8.

National Baseball league adopted schedule for coming season. Page 8.

North Division and Lake View won in high school indoor baseball. Page 8.

Bad showing by Song and Wine at New Orleans put him out of running as Derby possibility. Page 8.

Memphian won Park handicap at Hot Springs racetrack. Page 8.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	Teutonic	Carthaginian.
LIVERPOOL		Sicilian.
LONDON	Columbian	
NEW YORK	Georgic	La Touraine.
NEW YORK	Barbarossa	
NEW YORK	Furnessia	
NEW YORK	Ireni	
QUEENSTOWN		Baltic.
S. FRANCISCO.		Nebraskan.

"BUFFALO BILL" AT LAST STAND.

Col. Cody in Divorce Effort Has Hair Raising Tale of "Indignities" by Partner in Life.

TELL OF POISON "PLOTS."

Witnesses Attack Wife of the Old Scout and Throw Side Lights on the Life of the Showman.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—"Buffalo Bill," having come unscathed to the age of 59 years, through a thrilling succession of Indian fights, stage coach robberies, bison and bear hunts, bandit battles, and wild west shows, now is making one of his last stands in this frontier town.

The latest addition to the Buffalo Bill library will be a story of the heroic and remarkable adventure with a woman, in which he attempts to free himself of the wife to whom he has been married during all of the thirty-eight years of his hair raising exploits.

Opens Fight for Divorce.

Intrenched in a legal fastness and surrounded by a band of brave attorneys, who know every byepath of the Wyoming divorce laws, the hero of the thrillers of two generations started today to fight his way to marital freedom.

The indications are that Col. Cody's hair breadth escapes from buffaloes and Indians will be considered tame in comparison with his experiences in the divorce court.

The colonel declares he is seeking to escape the indignities and insults from which he has suffered for thirty years, and that he feels free to attempt it now that his children are married.

Says Cody Wants to Remarry.

Mrs. Cody, on the other hand, surrounded by another brave band of attorneys, is determined to fight to the last ditch, for she asserts the colonel wants the divorce only in order to marry another woman.

Some startling kinks in the plot are promised before the end of the tale, which the attorneys declare will suffer nowise by comparison with previous thrillers in the Buffalo Bill library.

Col. Cody began presenting his allegations today before Judge R. H. Scott in the First District court. A number of depositions were taken from the colonel's friends, who testified to Mrs. Cody's flights of bad temper and her persecutions of the old Indian fighter.

Attempt to Poison Charged.

Evidence was submitted to support the charge that Mrs. Cody tried to poison her husband. Incidentally evidence came out bearing on the colonel's relations with women other than his wife, the name of Viola Clemmons being mentioned in this connection. The greater part of the evidence, however, bore on Cody's intemperate habits and Mrs. Cody's treatment of him when he was intoxicated.

Mrs. Cody was not present at the proceedings. She is in North Platte, Neb., attending her father, who is not expected to live. She was represented by her attorneys. The taking of the depositions probably will consume the remainder of this week. Col. Cody wants to rush the case through, as he is billed to appear with his show in Paris March 1.

"Buffalo Bill" Charges Indignities.

"Buffalo Bill" says he is making this, the greatest fight of his career, on the following grounds of accusation against his wife:

"She has subjected me to intolerable indignities.

"She has insulted my guests and refused to entertain them.

"Tried to poison me.

"Refused to sign papers to permit me to mortgage property.

"Caused me to leave home for my peace of mind.

"Subjected me to extreme cruelty in charging me with the murder of my daughter."

Wife Says He Was Disloyal.

To these accusations Mrs. Cody makes this answer:

"I never tried to poison him.

"I have been a faithful wife.

"I have entertained his guests and objected only to disreputable characters.

"I have taken in sewing to help support the family while he was carousing.

"He has paid attentions to many other women."

The taking of depositions drew a crowd to the courthouse throughout the day. Col. Cody himself was the center of interest. He made a picturesque figure when he stalked into the courtroom in the morning, followed by his sister, Mrs. May Bradford of Denver, and three other women who were to testify in his behalf.

Col. Cody's Hair Tied in Knot.

Cody's majestic form was enveloped in a swagger buff colored Newmarket coat and his head was crowned with a black slouch hat of the most romantically wild and western cut. His white mustache and imperial heightened the grand effect of his appearance, although the flowing silver gray locks that sweep his shoulders when shooting glass balls in the sawdust ring were, for early morning wear, gathered in a knot behind like a Greek priest's.

Col. Cody threw aside the buff colored Newmarket and stood revealed in a loose fitting suit of black, a low collar, and a flowing tie in which sparkled a "Edward VII." pin set with pearls. He ushered his feminine contingent to seats and then took up a position within the railing, where he was flanked by his legal aid de camp. Except for a suggestion now and then to his lawyers, the colonel sat through the day idly flicking a silk handkerchief, smilingly musing over the testimony of the witnesses, or gazing from the window.

Tells of Mrs. Cody's Complaints.

Mrs. John W. Boyer of North Platte, Neb., who was the first person sworn, told of some of the inhumanities which the colonel alleges he suffered at the hands of his wife.

"Mrs. Cody," she testified, "told me about the colonel having other sweethearts and that when he returned from the show season he never would come to her, but went instead to his other ranch. She said he had women traveling with him and that he was disloyal to her."

"When did she tell you those things?" asked H. S. Ridgley, Col. Cody's lawyer.

"She told me those things the first day I ever met her and I knew her for nine years."

"What did she tell you further about his relations with women?"

"Mrs. Cody said he would be immoral or

(Continued on page 5, column 4.)

EQUITABLE FIGHT A DRAW.

Hyde and Alexander Break Even, Both Staying in Office.

POLICY HOLDERS TO VOTE.

Reorganization Plan, Aimed at the Young Man, Is Carried.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The battle in the Equitable Life Assurance society ended today in a draw so far as the Alexander and Hyde factions were concerned. But the policy holders won a great victory, as the board of directors decided to give them the right to elect directors.

This in detail is what happened at the meeting:

FIRST—The effort to defeat the reelection of President James W. Alexander by the James H. Hyde forces, headed by Jacob H. Schiff, was beaten by a vote of 30 to 11. Alexander then was reelected unanimously, with a single exception, the negative vote being cast by Edward H. Harriman.

Hyde Re-elected; Mutualization.

SECOND—James Hazen Hyde was reelected first vice president of the company.

THIRD—It was decided to mutualize the Equitable Life, and a committee of seven was appointed to draft a plan and report back to the directors not later than April 12. Both the Alexander and Hyde factions claim to have a majority of this special committee.

FOURTH—All the present officers of the company were reelected without a single exception.

FIFTH—James H. Hyde was elected chairman of both the executive committee and the finance committee. Jacob H. Schiff, against whom a protest had been made as a member of the finance committee, was reelected a member of that committee. The executive and finance committees stand 8 to 5 in favor of Hyde.

SIXTH—The Hyde forces went into the meeting with the determination to elect Edward H. Harriman president of the Equitable Life Assurance society in place of J. W. Alexander.

Will Not Stand for Harriman.

Finding they would be defeated overwhelmingly if they attempted to elect Harriman, they abandoned the plan and substituted for it a motion that the presidency be left vacant and two instead of four vice presidents be elected. The two men they proposed to reelect were James H. Hyde and J. G. Tarbell, the second vice president of the company. This plan was defeated. Had it succeeded Hyde, as first vice president of the company, practically would have been its president.

Both sides after the meeting claimed victory. The Alexander people declared the decision to mutualize the company was the one great thing they had been working for. They asserted the reelection of Alexander, in view of the determined efforts made by the Hyde force to oust him, was a great victory in itself.

Hyde Controls the Committees.

The Hyde faction, on the other hand, declared its triumph was complete. It asserted it controls the special committee of seven which is to work out the plan of mutualizing the company, and that the plan will be one which will be satisfactory to the Hyde forces in every respect. They also point to the fact that Hyde was elected chairman of both the executive and finance committees, while the chairmanship of the executive committee of a large corporation like the Equitable usually is held by its president.

As a matter of fact, neither the Hyde faction nor the Alexander faction dominated today's meeting. The nonfactionists among the directors were the dominant power. They refused to side with the Hyde people in their plan to elect President Alexander, and they also refused to side with the Alexander forces in the movement to drive Hyde from the corporation.

The majority of the nonfactionists, in fact nearly all of them, favored mutualizing the company. Two days ago the Hyde faction found it would be impossible to prevent the mutualization of the company, and made no effort whatever at today's meeting to prevent that important change from being ordered.

In view of the decision to mutualize the company the officials who threaten to resign if Hyde is reelected will not do so, as they regard the powers possessed by Hyde, through his ownership of the majority of the stock of the company, to be at an end. They say as soon as the mutual plan goes into effect Hyde will cease to figure in the active management of the corporation.

Fight Will Be Kept Up.

While the action of the directors today is declared to end all internal strife in the company, the war will go on as vigorously as ever, but under the cover of the committee rooms, until either Hyde or Alexander be forced out of the company. That the bitterness of each side was not wiped out by the meeting of the directors is shown by the character of the statements made by members of the contending factions tonight. Each claimed that the other soon would cease to be a factor in important affairs of the company, and prophesied the speedy elimination and downfall of the other.

There was a lively time from the time the meeting started at 2 o'clock until 4:20 o'clock, when it was over.

Vice President Hyde is said to have made a speech in which he declared further public agitation of the society's affairs would be injurious to the company. He said he had the interests of the society and its policyholders at heart and that he was willing to thrash out with the other directors the matter of "mutualizing" the company. He would cooperate with them on any form of mutualization they thought wise.

Hyde Charges Unfairness.

Hyde said he first heard of the movement against him on Feb. 8, when President Alexander went into his office, laid the petitions of the company officials on his desk, and walked out. Hyde said he considered that a peculiar way of starting an agitation of that kind.

The result of this and other speeches was a resolution to grant the policy holders the right to vote for directors and a provision for a plan to indemnify the stockholders upon mutualization.

It was one of the Hyde party who offered the resolution providing for the plan of mutualization and naming the committee to do the work. When it was seen that the Hyde forces were to have control of the committee, one of the Alexander party objected to the resolution, on the ground that the committee should be named by President Alexander.

The resolution was put to a vote, the only ballot of the day. The Hyde party carried it, 28 to 17.

Depew Effects Conciliation.

Any chance of expelling the old officers was destroyed by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who made a conciliatory speech, which was the feature of the day. He pleaded that all the interests represented should forget business and personal differences and stand together for the welfare of the society. He impressed upon his fellow directors the importance of public confidence in insurance companies and asked the board to approach the matter in a spirit of conservatism. Mr. Depew, who had been counted as one of the strongest adherents of the Hyde party, declared reprisals would be disadvantageous. The board, he said, should get together to avoid squabbles and undesirable publicity.

Senator Depew's speech is said to have had a remarkable effect and to have been largely responsible for the reelection a few minutes later of the entire board of officers.

The committee to prepare the plan of mutualization is composed of Valentine P. Snyder, James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Gage E. Tarbell, Cornelius N. Bliss, T. DeWitt Cuyler, and Chauncey M. Depew.

BANDITS SHOOT AND STEAL.

Six Robbers Hold Up Twelve Men at 57 Clybourn Place.

TWO VICTIMS ARE WOUNDED.

Clerk Forced to Open Safe, and Thieves Escape with $869.

Twelve men were held up by six armed robbers last evening in the office of Max Mildenberg, proprietor of the Electric Light, Oil, and Gasoline Delivery, Clybourn place and Hawthorne street. The highwaymen fired several shots as they entered, wounding two persons. They knocked another unconscious with a blow from a revolver. They then took more than $800 and escaped. The exact amount taken was as follows:

Taken from the safe	$300
Julius Bensev	7
F. Mildenberg	3
Richard Hayes	15
James Fay	3
Richard Tochekay	9
William Durand	4
Jerome Stein	10
George More	2
Theodore Shayer	5
Charles Schultz	8
Charles Schroeder	6
Total	$369

Scene of the Robbery.

The office in which the holdup was committed is at 57 Clybourn place, and is a small outbuilding in front of extensive barns and warehouses. There were only four men in the place at 7 o'clock, when the robbers entered, but there were several persons in the barn preparing to leave for the night.

F. Mildenberg, brother of the proprietor, and Julius Bensev, the clerk, were balancing the books, while Richard Hayes and James Fay, foremen of the drivers, were making their daily reports.

Without warning the six robbers appeared and began firing. Bensev and Mildenberg dropped to the floor to escape the flying bullets, but the two foremen were struck and slightly wounded. After the shooting the robbers ordered the four men to hold up their hands.

At this point eight of the drivers and fillers who were in the barn, hearing the shooting, ran into the office. Revolvers were pointed at them, and they were told to "line up" against the wall with the other four.

While two of the robbers kept the victims in subjection the other four took Bensev, the clerk, into the inner office and ordered him to open the safe. He complied, and they removed the contents, amounting to $800, the entire proceeds of the day's sales.

Beat and Rob Victims.

An inner compartment remained locked, which contained only the private papers of the proprietor. Bensev was commanded to open this, and when he said he could not, two of the robbers struck him several blows with their revolvers, making him unconscious. Then they carried him to the outer office, where they forced the twelve to lie face downward on the floor until they could be searched. While this was being done two of the men searched the office. One of the victims, William Durand, attempted to look up and was dealt a blow in the face.

When they secured all the plunder they could find four of the robbers took all of the money and ran out, while the remaining two ordered the victims to make no outcry nor to attempt pursuit. Then they followed their companions.

Flee Before Police Arrive.

Two patrol wagons crowded with police were sent to the scene. Lieut. Schlau of the North Halsted street station took command, and the neighborhood was searched, but no trace of the men could be found. The only person who saw the robbers after they left the place was Mrs. Mary Schultz.

MODEL CAR LINE NEW OWNERS' AIM

Announcement of Vast and Immediate Improvement Made at City Railway Meeting.

MITTEN PUT IN CHARGE.

Mayor at Council Meeting Makes Move for the City to Secure and Lease Certain Tracks.

The new owners of the Chicago City railway took hold of their property yesterday, and their first action was to instruct their directors to improve at once the service to the public. They are to furnish "first class service," and this "without regard to expense."

As a move in this direction it was announced that T. E. Mitten, until Wednesday head of the street car lines in and around Buffalo, and described as an able and practical traction man, would be first vice president and really the head of the reorganized company. To furnish the promised improved service is to be his duty.

These improvements, including a thousand or more new electric cars, are not to be "in contemplation," but are to be installed at the earliest possible moment—"without regard to future contingencies."

Mayor's Ownership Proposition.

As a coincidence with this definitive action for the rehabilitation of the big south side traction system, came a move toward immediate municipal ownership last night by Mayor Harrison at a meeting of the city council.

The mayor's action referred especially to the Adams street line, the franchise for which already has expired. He sent two communications to the council outlining a plan for a new municipal system of cars to be composed of the Chicago Passenger company and such lines of the Union Traction and Chicago City companies as are not protected by the ninety-nine year act, and connecting them with lines laid in streets not now occupied by tracks of any sort.

This new system the mayor would pay for by certificates issued under the provision of the Mueller bill and then lease it to the highest bidder, putting the rental money into a sinking fund, which would be used to take up the certificates when they fall due, and to prepare for the time when the city shall assume the operation of the property.

City Railway Rebuilding Plan.

The determination of the new owners of the Chicago City railway to rebuild that entire system became known at the stockholders' meeting in the afternoon. As soon as the new directors had been nominated and before the votes electing them had been counted, James C. Hutchins, counsel for the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, and representing the shares recently bought by the Morgan-Field-Mitchell-Valentine syndicate, offered this resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the stockholders of the Chicago City railway company that immediate steps should be taken, without regard to future contingencies, to reestablish the company in the confidence of the public, and that, in order to attain this end, the directors of the company be and they are hereby instructed to begin at once a systematic and thorough investigation of the property and the affairs of the company, for the purpose of learning what steps must be taken to enable the company to provide ample and satisfactory accommodations for the public.

And the directors are further advised to put into effect such measures as will put the physical properties of the company into proper condition, without regard to expense, in order to furnish first class service. Promptness and thoroughness are the prime essentials in the work of rehabilitation and improvement of the company's service, and, therefore, immediate action is desired and expected.

New Board of Directors.

Following the adoption of the resolution the following board of directors, representing the new ownership of the road, was announced:

A. J. Earling.	Lawrence A. Young.
Robert M. Fair.	F. A. Valentine.
Edward Morris.	Mason B. Starring.
J. A. Spoor.	

Altogether 164,213 of the 180,000 of the shares of capital stock were voted, and each one of the seven directors chosen received them all. Of the total shares represented at the meeting, 124,600 were voted by Mr. Hutchins. They were the property of the Morgan syndicate, recently bought through the $200 a share offer. The remaining 19,613 were the property of Marshall Field, the Armour estate, the Morris and Rothschild interests, and other owners who had held their stock and were represented in the new directorate.

Spoor in President's Place.

It was stated, however, the election of Mr. Starring as a director is simply temporary and as soon as Mr. Mitten can get to Chicago and assume his new duties he will take the place on the board. That body meets on Monday to organize, but it is not understood it will elect a president and this office will be vacant for some time. Mr. Spoor, as chairman of the directors' committee, will, it is understood, take the place of a president. In other respects the slate as agreed on is reported to be:

First vice president—T. E. Mitten.
Second vice president—Lawrence A. Young.
General manager—Mason B. Starring.
Secretary and auditor—C. N. Duffy.
Treasurer—T. C. Pennington.

This would continue in office all the former officers, except that David G. Hamilton drops out as president, Mr. Mitten succeeds Mr. Young as first vice president, and the latter takes the place of Albert W. Goodrich as second vice president, the latter dropping out entirely.

Tribute to D. G. Hamilton.

In the case of the retirement of Mr. Hamilton the stockholders did an unusual thing when one administration succeeds another in a big corporation, by unanimously adopting the following resolution proposed by Mr. Hutchins:

"Resolved, That the stockholders of the Chicago City railway company desire to express their appreciation to D. G. Hamilton for his services as president for the last six years, and wish to testify to his faithful, conscientious, and continued efforts in their behalf."

Of the new directors Mr. Earling and Mr. Valentine represent the Armour interest, Mr. Valentine especially; Robert M. Fair is a former partner of Marshall Field and is supposed to be his representative; Edward Morris was put on by the Morris and Rothschild holdings.

Mr. Spoor, while allied with the stockyards owners, is supposed also to be close to the New York holders. Mr. Young represents

TERMS OIL

the holdings of the late George Henry Wheeler, his father-in-law. He is one of the two old directors retained. He has been a resident of Chicago for eight years, and formerly was assistant corporation counsel. He is president of the Washington Park club.

Immediate Improvement Planned.

The rehabilitation of the lines is to be inaugurated at once, and, it is stated on good authority, will be carried forward to completion regardless of what may be done in pending traction procrastination. It is the plan to make of the system a model line.

"We shall give the people so perfect a system of transportation that they cannot take exception to any feature of it," was the way one of the directors put it last night. "We believe that the time has come to place the service in first class condition and to rest our case with the community. If this policy had been observed in the past it is likely that there would be no transportation problem in Chicago."

Details of New Owners' Aims.

These are stated to be the plans in immediate view:

Bringing from the east traction experts who will go over the ground and present detailed plans for power, lines, and equipment. These experts will be at work within a month.

Establishment of a great central power house, supplied with modern equipment, and so arranged that additional power may be applied when demanded by increasing business.

Immediate ordering of 1,000 or more modern electric cars, long enough to travel from one end to the other of the line without the vibration that is now one of the chief sources of complaint on the Cottage Grove avenue and cross lines.

Sufficient electric heaters in the cars to overcome complaints of lack of heat on the coldest days, "thermometers or no thermometers."

Repairing the roadbed whenever required.

Running the cars singly, and close enough together to take care of the heaviest traffic without crowding, even during rush hours.

Particular attention to be paid to cleanliness of cars, especially floors and windows, and rigid enforcement of anti-spitting regulations. Employes to be neat in appearance and obliging in disposition.

Seek "Confidence of People."

These matters have been under consideration for some time, it is understood, but there was an element that was indisposed to invest to such a heavy extent before there should be assurance that the company would be protected in what it regards as its rights. The directory of the company at last, however, has decided the first step to take is "to secure confidence of the people." It was this motive according to a director that induced the action.

The company already has a site for a central power house. Its exact location will not be made known until an opinion has been given concerning its suitability by traction experts.

The cars which will be purchased will cost in the neighborhood of $7,000 each. There are around 1,500 cars in service, but all but 250 of these, now in use on the Wentworth avenue and Halsted street car lines, are antiquated and will be abandoned.

Spoor Explains Owners' Plan.

More details probably will be given to the public after the directors' meeting, to be held on Monday.

"It would not be policy before that meeting to discuss plans of the company," said Mr. Spoor last night. "It is perhaps sufficient to state that the resolution means every word it says and more, too. The company is going to make the Chicago City railway the model line of Chicago and no expense will be spared to attain that end. This means better equipment, better road bed, a central power house, and anything else required to place the various branches of the line in satisfactory condition. The work will be started at once. It cannot all be accomplished in a day, or in thirty days, but it will be carried forward rapidly."

It has been announced that the change in policy does not mean there are to be any changes in the present subordinate management or in the personnel of the employés. The relations between the company and its men are harmonious, more so, in fact, than they have been for many years, and the present wage contract has a year longer to run.

Council Hears Mayor's Proposal.

The plan of Mayor Harrison for an immediate beginning of municipal ownership was presented to the city council last night in two communications. The first one contained a sharp slap at Judge Grosscup, accusing him of deliberate delay in deciding the status of the Chicago Passenger company's franchise. It set up that when the question came up whether the rights of that company in Adams, Desplaines, and Harrison streets, Western avenue, and Twelfth street expired in 1904 or 1906, Judge Grosscup promised an early decision.

The mayor quoted the judge's remark as follows: "If the claim made by the city is sound than any attempt to operate the road would be a seisure by force of the streets of the city." Then the mayor's communication proceeds:

"To a layman it would seem a simple matter to decide whether an ordinance granted by a city council to expire on a certain date expired on that date or not. But at his next session of court the judge stated that he had not even attempted to decide the question, because negotiations for a settlement of the whole controversy for a commuted term, in the computation of which should be included the Adams street lines, were pending and, he hoped, soon would reach a satisfactory solution.

"To the same layman it would seem at least akin to 'a seisure by force of the streets of the city' to postpone during four long months the decision of this simple question, and that, too, after it had become apparent to all that an amicable settlement of the whole mater would not be reached speedily."

Wants the City in Possession.

The mayor then went on to say he hoped for the hour when the court could reach a decision, and that it would be a permission to the "city to enter upon the possession of its own property, and to a use of it such as may seem best to its own legally authorized officers."

"In anticipation of that hour, which all good citizens hope may make an early appearance," the mayor offered drafts of an order which he asked the council to pass.

This order authorizes the mayor to invite proposals "for the installation of a system of street railways" on the lines of the Chicago Passenger company, the franchises for which the city claims expired last year; "possession of said streets not to be given to the successful bidder until after the decision of the court, nor until the date which said decision shall fix as marking the expiration of the rights of the present occupants in said streets."

And in addition the mayor asks for similar authority to invite bids for the use of other streets, now occupied by the Union Traction and Chicago City companies under ordinances granted after May 3, 1875, "and such other streets not occupied by street car tracks as may be advisable for the completion of a connected system of tracks."

Seeking Authority for Fund.

The mayor's second communication to the council draws attention to the fact there is no authority in the present city charter to create special funds and asks the council to request the state legislature to authorize the city to create a sinking fund in which could be put all rentals derived for any street car system the city might own and lease or the compensation paid the city for any franchise it might grant, this fund to be used ultimately to pay for what street car properties the city may take over.

The council referred the communications to its state legislative committee.

More Delay for Thermometers.

The city council by a vote of 53 to 5 extended the time in which thermometers must be put in cars for ten days. It was explained the instruments could not be bought in sufficient quantities in less time.

Ald. Race and Coughlin objected, saying it would be "the good old summer time" before the ordinance compelling the heating of cars was enforced, and Ald. Foreman retaliated by saying: "The intention is to see the cars are kept heated, and the extension is only for installing the thermometers. The aldermen seem to think the instruments create the heat, not merely record it."

EARNINGS OF THE CITY RAILWAY.

For the Year 1904 They Equal 9.70 Per Cent on the Capital Stock.

The net earnings of the Chicago City railway for the year ended on Dec. 31, 1904, as shown in the meeting of stockholders yesterday, were equal to 9.70 per cent on the capital stock, against 9.37 per cent the previous year and 10.53 per cent in 1902. As the company paid 9 per cent dividends, the surplus for the year was seven-tenths of 1 per cent on the capital stock. The margin between earnings and dividends was extremely narrow. The gross income for the year increased 3.6 per cent, or 233,414. Following is the income account:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	Dec. 31, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1903.	Increase.
Earnings. From passengers.	$ 6,609,500	$ 6,381,245	$228,255
Other sources	59,478	54,319	5,158
Total	$ 6,668,979	$ 6,435,565	$233,414
Operating exp	4,802,120	4,648,341	153,778
Net earnings	$ 1,866,859	$ 1,787,224	$ 79,636
Depreciation	120,000	100,000	20,000
Earnings on stock	$1,746,859	$ 1,687,224	$ 59,636
Dividends	1,620,000	1,620,000	Unchng'd
Surplus	$ 126,859	$ 67,224	$ 59,636
Capital stock	$18,000,000	$18,000,000	Unchng'd

Little New Track Laid.

The construction account shows no change over the previous year in the matter of new mileage with the exception of a quarter of a mile of electric track. Otherwise in the last three years there has been no new track laid. The increase in traffic, however, for the year was 7.88 per cent. Expressed in passengers, the increase was 15,397,675. The fare passengers increased 3.6 per cent, while transfer passengers carried increased 16 per cent.

The cable service was allowed to decline. The number of car miles run decreased 163,830, compared with the previous year. The electric service showed improvements to the extent of 1,728,853 car miles over 1903.

Operating expenses were 72.01 per cent of gross receipts, being slightly less than the previous year, but 4.79 per cent greater than in 1902.

Statistics on Mileage, Etc.

Following are comparative statistics on mileage and traffic:

STATISTICS.

	Dec. 31, 1904. miles.	Dec. 31, 1903. miles.	Dec. 31, 1902. miles.
Mileage—			
Cable	34.75	34.75	34.75
Electric	184.20	183.96	183.96
Totals	218.95	218.71	218.71

Passengers carried—	Dec. 31, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1903.	Increase.
Fare	132,852,717	126,904,445	4,548,272
Transfer	77,732,749	66,883,346	10,849,403
Totals	210,585,466	195,187,791	15,397,675
Car miles run—			
Cable	13,701,643	13,865,473	*163,830
Horse	86,257	74,210	12,047
Electric	20,319,298	18,595,440	1,723,853
Totals	34,107,193	32,535,123	1,572,070

	Dec. 31, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1903.	Dec. 31, 1902.
Per cent expense to income	72.01	72.23	67.22
Per cent increase traffic	7.88	.16	7.93
Per cent on stock	9.70	9.37	10.53
Per cent transfer passengers to fare passengers	58.5	52.13	43.55

*Decrease.

FIND POOLROOM IN FIRE RUIN.

Police Raid "Information Bureau" for Bookmakers at Flournoy Street and Forty-eighth Avenue.

What is believed to be the principal "information bureau" for bookmakers in Chicago was raided yesterday by the police gambling detail. The alleged "clearing house" was found in an old frame dwelling recently damaged by fire and which had been believed to be untenanted.

Two telegraph instruments and one telephone were found and three men, who gave the names of William Grimes, J. Walsh, and J. Dion, were arrested. They were discovered at work in the attic, to which the detectives mounted with a ladder.

In a poolroom raid in the afternoon a man who gave the name of John Johnson was arrested at 778 West Chicago avenue.

John Wagner, arrested at 226 West Madison street, was fined $25 by Justice Caverly for operating a handbook.

Charles Cheng, a Chinaman, was assessed $10 by Justice Prindiville for operating a "fan tan" game.

$17.75

Chicago to Washington and Back Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Tickets sold March 1, 2, 3. Through sleepers on trains leaving Chicago daily at 1:00 p. m. and 3:00 p. m. Full details at city office, 248 Clark street.

City Railway's New Operating Official.

THOMAS EUGENE MITTEN

Thomas Eugene Mitten, who was elected vice president of the Chicago City railway yesterday, has been connected with the operation of Buffalo street railroads since 1901. He went to the International railway company of Buffalo as general superintendent immediately before the opening of the Pan-American exposition and handled the crowds so satisfactorily that in December of that year he was made general manager, remaining until he resigned on Wednesday.

The new vice president and manager of the City railway was born in Sussex, England, in 1865. He came to the United States in 1880. When 19 years old he began his railroad career as a telegraph operator for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road.

Mr. Mitten worked his way up steadily. He was agent, train dispatcher, trainmaster, and adjuster of claims. After nine years he was appointed general superintendent of the Denver, Lakewood and Golden railroad. This marked his entrance into the street railroad field. He substituted electricity for steam on many miles of the company's lines near Denver.

After two years' work in Colorado Mr. Mitten went to Milwaukee. The employés of the Milwaukee street railroad were on strike when the new general manager arrived. He was called upon to conduct negotiations and to treat with the labor leaders. In this he was eminently successful. He convinced the men and the public he stood for fair play and the struggle was brought to a close.

TAKES UP TUNNEL CASE.

COUNCIL ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF "BRIBERY" CHARGES.

Judiciary Committee Will Conduct the Inquiry Into Accusations Brought by the Federation of Labor—Special Assessment Ordinance for North and South Side Connecting Boulevard Is Called For—Will Consider Rendering Plants Monday Night.

Aside from matters related to the traction question, reported elsewhere, the city council last night took action as follows:

Authorized the judiciary committee to investigate charges against Illinois Tunnel company.

Ordered special assessment ordinance for north and south side boulevard connection.

Made rendering plant ordinance, with two important amendments, a special order for next Monday.

Adjourned until tomorrow afternoon when appropriation bill will be discussed.

The order for an investigation of the tunnel company was introduced by Ald. Scully. It states that inquiry shall be made into "the charges made by the federation of labor as to the manner of the passage of the Illinois tunnel ordinance."

On motion of Ald. McCormick [Twenty-first] the board of local improvements was instructed to prepare a special assessment ordinance necessary for the condemnation of enough land on the north and south sides of the river to provide a street 125 feet in width connecting the two boulevard systems and to raise the money necessary to pay for it, as well as the necessary bridge over the river.

The rendering plant ordinance was made a special order for next Monday evening, after Ald. Wendling and Johnson had offered amendments prohibiting the use of any building in which meat or provisions are handled from being used for housing or feeding the people. They are reminders of the recent stockyards strike, when employés were cared for in the packing houses.

The mayor appointed Charles O. Sethness a member of the board of education to succeed O. A. Thorp, who died recently. Mr. Sethness lives in the Thirty-fifth ward and is president of the extract manufacturing company which bears his name.

The appointment of William Lumpp to succeed Boiler Inspector Blaney was announced also.

An ordinance was passed on the motion of Ald. Badenoch to permit the poundmaster to deliver to regularly chartered medical colleges of the city for dissecting purposes all dogs which remain unredeemed at the city pound after the expiration of five days from the publication of the advertisement. The number of dogs sent to each medical college is limited in proportion to the number of students attending the college to which they are sent.

Proposals were received for the disposition of the garbage and refuse. Four bids were received, including the erection of a plant for the disposal of garbage by incineration, and the bids were referred to the finance committee. The following were the bids received:

The Standard Construction company, for the construction of a plant for the disposal of garbage and refuse by incineration ..... $ 49,200

De Carle Manufacturing company for the construction of a plant 75,000

Darling & Co., for the collection, removal, and disposition of garbage 1,300,000

Darling & Co. for the disposition of garbage, a year 22,000

John Dowdle, for the collection, removal, and disposition of garbage, a year 200,224

The state legislation committee presented its report, which was ordered deferred and published.

KILLED UNDER THE STREETS.

Martin Cosgrove Loses His Life in Car Accident in the Illinois Company's Tunnel.

Martin Cosgrove, 979 Lawndale avenue, fell from a car yesterday in the Illinois company's tunnel, near the curve at Fifth avenue and Congress street. He was crushed against a wall and almost instantly killed. The man was riding on the rear end of the motor car and holding the trolley rope.

EARLY CAMPAIGN HARLAN'S CHOICE

Republicans Will Begin Work Next Week, Gaining Start on the Democrats.

DUNNE TALKS OF TICKET.

Judge Declares Platform Evasive and Says It Will Be "Easy to Beat."

The republicans will open their city campaign next week and gain a start over the democrats. John Maynard Harlan is anxious to get into the fray as soon as possible. Whether the other candidates will be drawn into the campaign at this early date, or will save their ammunition until later, when their democratic opponents have been named, will depend on the outcome of a meeting of all the nominees and General Manager Reddick today.

From the moment he declared his intention of accepting the nomination Mr. Harlan has been urging a long campaign of education. It was said yesterday by one of his friends that he hoped by making a few strong speeches before the democratic convention to give Judge Dunne and his democratic friends something to think about, and a basis on which to form their antagonistic platform. He is particularly anxious, it was said, to have a clear cut issue between the two parties.

Lorimer Pledges His Support.

Republicans everywhere are pleased with the ticket. Congressman Lorimer in the afternoon visited Reddick and pledged his support to Harlan during the campaign, and he also expressed a firm belief that the nominees are "winners." Many other members of the party called at the headquarters during the day to express similar satisfaction. The indications were declared to be all for harmony.

Mr. Harlan was busy during the day with private matters and stopped only long enough to say he hoped to have the decks cleared ready for action by the first of next week.

Judge Dunne Criticises Platform.

Meanwhile the democratic leaders are trying to find some fault with the ticket and with the platform. "It is easy to beat," was the burden of their song. Judge Dunne, having read the platform and the convention speech of Mr. Harlan, made the following statement:

"I have no quarrel either with the republican ticket or the platform. Both will be easy to beat. The action of the convention yesterday may be regarded as greatly simplifying the situation. The platform in effect declares for the tentative ordinance. That makes of the tentative ordinance the real issue of the campaign. The platform is silent as to the efforts of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. to exploit the streets of Chicago as Yerkes did. Even the referendum is subjected to Machiavellian evasion. It also is remarkable and significant that the candidate at the head of the ticket did not in his speech of acceptance refer to the platform or to that great living question in this campaign—municipal ownership."

"Wishy-Washy," Says the Mayor.

Mayor Harrison declared the republican platform was "wishy-washy" and the ticket weak.

"It appears to me I recognize a slight resemblance to my own platform," he said, "although perhaps it is one of my messages that the republican platform is patterned after. Anyhow, whoever wrote it skips all around the bush, hitting high pressure here and smoke there, with a little garbage and civil service thrown in, and then goes after the traction question. The document lacks directness and convincingness."

At democratic headquarters there was a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the ward clubs for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization to push the work in the wards. Frank J. Ryan of the Thirty-first ward was elected president and John Zimmer of the Twenty-second ward secretary. The organization will meet weekly until election day.

John Powers Has Fight on Hand.

John Powers is having a fight on his hands to secure the aldermanic nomination in the Nineteenth ward. Ald. Moran, who was anxious to succeed himself, but found that he could not get support enough in the convention, is backing Simon O'Donnell, who ran last year as an independent candidate. The latter is a member of the plumbers' union.

Ald. Charles Martin of the Fifth ward was indorsed for renomination at a meeting of 700 democrats of his ward in Germania hall, Thirty-fourth and Halsted streets, Tuesday night.

Referendum Voters' League in Lists.

The Referendum Voters' league is the latest political organization to enter the lists. It is an outgrowth of the Referendum league, and Emil W. Ritter and Dr. Maurice F. Doty are the president and secretary. In a letter sent out yesterday, outlining the purposes of the new organization, they say:

"As the fixed policy of the Referendum League of Illinois will not permit it to take action with reference to candidates for office, beyond pledging them, it has been found expedient to found the Referendum Voters' league, with the purpose to promote the election of candidates who believe in the referendum principle, and defeat such men as are afraid to trust the people. To accomplish these purposes the league hopes to unite all the friends of the referendum, irrespective of party politics."

The letters are being sent to all signers of referendum petitions.

Teamsters Want City Clerkship.

From the ranks of union labor came last night two aspirants for the place of city clerk on the democratic municipal ticket. Frank Ray, business agent of the commission teamsters, and Daniel S. Furman, former secretary of the truck drivers, are the candidates. Their friends at a caucus decided to push the interests of both. A number of other names were suggested, and it was said more aspirants might announce themselves. An effort will be made to have the teamsters' joint council indorse Furman and Ray.

WOMEN IN ANTI-SPITTING WAR.

Appeal to Mayor Harrison to Enforce the Law as "Crowning Act of His Administration."

Mayor Harrison received a reminder yesterday that an ordinance against spitting in public places was incorporated in the city code. In a petition signed by members of the civics committee of the Cook County League of Woman's Clubs, Mr. Harrison was requested as a crowning act of his closing administration to enforce the anti-spitting ordinance in the interests of public health and decency.

The communication was signed by Mrs. H. S. Jaffray, Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. L. T. Doty, Mrs. Davis Sloan, and Mrs. W. T. Caldwell. It concluded: "Last year when a few arrests were made there was a noticeable improvement in all public places. Will you not see to it that the good work then begun is carried forward?"

The first victim of the renewed crusade was Arthur Searcy, colored, who was arrested at Clark and Madison streets, and fined $1 and costs.

"Black Jack's" Trial Put Off.

The trial of "Black Jack" Gallagher for the murder of Constable Julius F. Biedermann, scheduled to begin yesterday before Judge Barnes, was delayed until Monday at the request of Attorney Robert E. Cantwell, counsel for Gallagher. A change of venue from Judge Barnes will be asked by Attorney Cantwell, as Judge Barnes, while assistant state's attorney, prosecuted the union slugger twice. John Sandberg and Axel Vedeen will be tried with Gallagher.

Don't be selfish. Tell your friends about the Worker's Magazine.

ALD. ALLING OUT OF RACE

DECLINES RENOMINATION AND SURPRISES CONVENTION.

Declares Duties in Representing Second Ward in the Council Have Encroached on Law Practice—Substitutes Name of George F. Harding Jr., and Latter Is Selected by Acclamation to Make Race—Albert Hahne Chosen in Twenty-fourth.

Ward.	Candidate.
Second	GEORGE F. HARDING JR.
Twenty-fourth	ALBERT HAHNE

Ald. Charles Alling surprised the Second ward republicans last night by declining a renomination. His selection was regarded as assured when the convention met in Arlington hall, Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue.

"Gentlemen," said the chairman, Frank Childs, "I have been given the name of Charles Alling to present. I will now call the roll by districts."

Alling Springs His Surprise.

Ald. Alling, who was a delegate, then sprung his surprise.

"You honor me," he said, "and I am much pleased. I have been selected four times before, but this time I must decline. The reason is that my aldermanic duties are making inroads on my law practice. Several times a week I am called away to attend committee meetings. I willingly would serve the ward again, but I cannot. I wish to substitute for mine the name of George F. Harding Jr."

Harding was nominated unanimously and spoke briefly. He is a real estate dealer residing at 2536 Indiana avenue.

Other Aldermanic Conventions.

Other republican aldermanic conventions held were:

TWELFTH—Convention met at 1600 Ogden avenue and adjourned until March 4 without nominating. Delegates from each precinct to meet in meantime and select candidate.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Albert Hahne nominated, and in accepting declared in favor of law requiring referendum on every franchise grant. Convention met at 1947 Fullerton avenue. W. H. Ehemann, democrat, is incumbent.

TWENTY-NINTH—Convention met in Teutonia hall, Fifty-third street and Ashland avenue; adjourned without nominating, because Ald. Peter A. Wendling was absent. Next meeting to be called by Chairman James Roach.

Township conventions were held yesterday by the republicans and constables nominated for the west and south towns and Calumet.

COYOTE STIRS A COURTROOM; INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE.

Dragged from Beneath Bench, Snapping and Snarling, Animal Causes Justice Caverly to Raise a Barricade.

An untamed coyote was introduced in evidence yesterday and caused a sensation when it was dragged snarling and snapping from beneath a bench in Justice Caverly's courtroom.

The case of Francis against Fitzgibbons was called and a constable headed for the justice with the coyote in tow.

"Take it out. What's that got to do with the case?" cried Justice Caverly and his clerk as they raised a barricade.

"That is the evidence," replied the constable. In the meantime the court had been cleared.

The trouble which led to the appearance of the animal in the justice court began several weeks ago, when Mrs. E. Fitzgibbons, a saloonkeeper at 1213 State street, saw the coyote on exhibition in the window of James Francis' saloon, 406 State street. Its antics were attracting a crowd.

"Why wouldn't that make a good display at my saloon and attract trade to my place," mused Mrs. Fitzgibbons. A few minutes later she had made the necessary arrangements by which the coyote was to be housed in her barroom for a "two days' trial."

Patrons of Mrs. Fitzgibbons' saloon were not as appreciative of the charms of the animal as were those who saw it at Francis', and she decided not to buy it. Then a man was sent to the place to get it, but Mrs. Fitzgibbons promptly refused to part with it until she had been paid $5 for boarding it.

"The animal's keep is worth $5 if it is worth a cent," the woman declared to Justice Caverly. The court did not agree with her and gave judgment to Francis for one coyote, 1 cent, and court costs.

OWEN KELLY MESSENGER HERE.

Daniel Wade, on His Way to Los Angeles to Bring Back Philadelphia Man, Stops in Chicago.

Daniel Wade of Philadelphia passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Los Angeles, Cal., to bring Owen Kelly back to his friends. After having been thought dead for months Kelly was found in the streets of Los Angeles on Tuesday. He was arrested, charged with embezzlement.

While in Chicago between trains Mr. Wade called on John F. Finerty, P. Shelly O'Ryan, and Justice Gibbons. He informed them that no charge will be made or has been made against Kelly in Philadelphia, and that he is suffering from mental aberration.

Kelly, in company with Mr. Wade, is expected to arrive in Chicago next week, where he will remain for a fortnight visiting Irish friends before returning to his native city.

COUNTY AGENT DENIES CHARGE

In Reply to Capt. Clancy Says Police Should Co-operate with Office in Relief Work.

The charges of Capt. Clancy of the stockyards police that the county agent's office was inefficiently administered and failed to relieve destitution were denied yesterday by County Agent John W. Belmont.

"There is no reason for any person to starve in your district," Mr. Belmont said, in a letter addressed to Capt. Clancy, "if you will do as other commanding officers in the city have been doing—cooperate with this office."

President Brundage of the county board issued instructions that emergency cases should be reported to the police. Calls for physicians should be made to the two offices of the agent.

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN MEET.

Annual Report of Hospital Society Is Read and Officers Elected at Session.

Reports were read and officers elected at the annual meeting of the Children's Hospital society yesterday. The following were elected:

President—Dr. Frank Billings.

Vice president—Mrs. Charles Henrotin.

Secretary—Mrs. Harold F. McCormick.

Treasurer—E. G. Keith.

Directors—Dr. John Ridlon, Mrs. William P. Henneberry, Medill McCormick, Mrs. George W. Plummer.

The society placed 232 poor children in hospitals and other institutions without charge. An important feature of the work was the distribution of pure milk to poor children.

PRISONERS ASK HABEAS CORPUS

One Is Serving Term in Joliet and the Other Is Held in a Chicago Police Station.

Habeas corpus petitions to secure the release of two prisoners were filed yesterday. In one case it is sought to release William Lathrop from the penitentiary at Joliet after three years' imprisonment. In the other Henry Morton seeks delivery from a cell at the Twenty-second street police station. Lathrop was convicted of attacking Mrs. Betsy Wilson. Morton, who was arrested last Saturday after the receipt of a telegram from Milwaukee, says he was charged with being the "Harry Russell" charged with embezzlement in Wisconsin. He says he has not been identified.

CULLERTON TRIAL MOSTLY A FARCE.

Alderman Explains Tax Case by Saying a Bad Constable "Buncoed" Him.

PAYS $15 BILL WITH $5.

Just Handed Over Money to Man Who, He Says, Played It on "the Ponies."

"How He Was Bunkoed; or, The Innocent Alderman and the Cruel Constable," a farce in one act, was given its first and perhaps only performance yesterday afternoon. The stage was the room of the council judiciary committee and Ald. Cullerton was the star. Other aldermen had a line here and there, but mostly they had "thinking" parts. The plot was based on the charge of the Municipal Voters' league that Ald. Cullerton had not paid his taxes—the 1901 taxes that he forgot when he paid the 1903 bill and then demanded an investigation. Yesterday was the investigation day, and the Eleventh ward alderman produced his farce.

The curtain, rising, revealed the alderman facing the committee. Across Randolph street a band, at practice, played "Ain't It a Shame" as a prelude. Then the farce began.

"Gentlemen, I can tell my story in three minutes," began the "star." "There is nothing to it except in relation to the taxes. It's so simple I can tell it in a few words."

"Go ahead and tell it in your own way, Ed," declared Ald. Werno, whereupon the Eleventh ward alderman smiled broadly.

Cullerton Tells His Story.

"Way back somewhere in 1896, I think," he began, "the firm of Turnbull & Cullerton failed and I lost everything I had. Yes, sir, I lost $140,000 in that failure. Well, everything that I own today is represented by the few sticks of furniture in my office in the Journal building. It is worth $33, but I pay taxes on an assessment of $500. But the property I refer to in that resolution is at 965 West Twentieth street and has belonged to Mrs. Cullerton for years.

"Now, I didn't have any notification of the 1901 assessment against that property until one day last spring a constable came into my office and said: 'I've got an execution against you for $13 or $14 for taxes.'

"'How's that,' said I. 'How do you make it so much?' 'O,' said he, 'I guess it's on the furniture out to your house.' 'Well,' said I, 'that don't belong to me; it belongs to Mrs. Cullerton, but,' said I, 'I generally settle those things for her.' Then I thought that $14 was sort of big, so I said: 'Can't you make it any less?' 'Well,' said he, 'of course I am empowered to settle the case, so seeing as how it is you'll take $5 and call it square.' 'You're on,' said I, and handed him the $5 and he tore up the execution.

"By what process of reasoning did you expect to settle $15 taxes for $5?" Ald. Snow asked.

"That you will have to ask the constable," Ald. Cullerton replied. "Then, as he was going out, I said: 'Be careful and don't put that money on the ponies.' Yes, sir; those were my words."

"Was he a friend of yours?" interrupted Ald. Alling.

Case Grows Complicated.

"O, no. Only he looked like a fellow who played the ponies. Well, about two months later he came in again and said, 'Say, alderman, I'm in a deuce of a fix. I played that $5 on the ponies and lost, and I haven't made any return on that execution nor paid the costs. Will you help me out? Write a letter to the county attorney explaining that the property ain't yours,' he said. I wrote the letter."

"What was the name of the constable?" inquired Ald. Snow.

"I didn't ask," replied Cullerton.

"Did you get a receipt for your $5?" queried Ald. Patterson.

"No. I just watched him tear the execution up. I was under the impression that these tax suits were farmed out, that they were given to some justice who could accept any settlement he could get for them. I took it that this constable had a right to settle."

"Well, those taxes still remain unpaid," Ald. Alling suggested.

"And they will remain unpaid as far as I am concerned," Cullerton replied.

Assistant County Attorney Louis Behan said the taxes never were farmed out. He declared he would investigate the matter and make it warm for the constable, who was Jacob Bonga, according to the entry on Justice Charlton's docket.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI TO MEET.

Graduates Will Hold Reunion and Dance Tonight—W. E. Mason and Judge Walker to Speak.

Graduates of the high schools of Chicago will hold a reunion and dance tonight at the Coliseum annex. Former Senator William E. Mason and Judge Charles M. Walker are expected to make addresses, and a musical program will be given. Miss Bernetta Lang will sing, accompanied by Miss Irene Lang, and Felix Enderlin also will give a vocal solo. The girls' glee club of the West Division High school will participate, and Mrs. Anna Katzenberger and a chorus will sing a patriotic song, "Banner of Joyance," written by Principal Louie F. Block of the John Marshall High school. Harry Jackson, president of the alumni association, will preside. The dance will follow this program.

PREPARING IROQUOIS CASE.

Assistant State's Attorney Lindley Examines the Physical Evidence of Fire—Indictments Drawn.

Assistant State's Attorney Lindley yesterday began the examination of the physical evidence of the Iroquois fire, with a view to its use when new indictments against the owners are asked from the grand jury next Tuesday. Mr. Lindley will have charge of the prosecution. The new indictments, which were said to have been completed yesterday, will read against Klaw & Erlanger, owners of "Mr. Bluebeard," as well as against Will J. Davis, James E. Cummings, and Thomas A. Noonan.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Oak Park Club Festival.—The Japanese festival at the Colonial club of Oak Park was opened last night. The halls and parlors were decorated with tulips, poppies, and other bright colored flowers in garlands, festoons, and hanging baskets. The booths of the different nations were gay with flags. Owing to the illness of Miss Joho Hojio, the Japanese students from Northwestern university were unable to attend. The continuous vaudeville show was in charge of Mrs. A. A. Johonna.

Sigma Club Theatricals.—University girls in comic opera rôles will be seen at the University high school tomorrow afternoon, when the Sigma club of the University of Chicago presents its annual play. The entertainment this year is entitled "The Squigville Commencement," which has been written for the occasion by Miss Grace Reddy and Mrs. Alice Reddy Vaughn, both former members of the club.

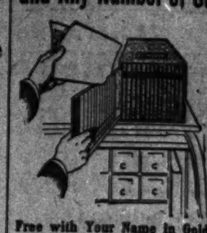
Woman Sues a Broker.—Mrs. B. Louise Heegaard, 206 La Salle avenue, began suit yesterday against John Harvey Curtis, a broker, to recover $4,000, the alleged loss in an investment in an automobile concern. The complainant is the widow of W. H. Heegaard, cigar manufacturer.

Waif Taken to Asylum.—A 2 weeks old baby boy, which was found yesterday afternoon in a doorway at 346 State street by Policeman Jarvis, was taken to the St. Vincent's asylum. The child was warmly clothed, but no mark of identification was found.

Two Die of Smallpox.

Taken to the isolation hospital on the same day from the same place, Paul H. Cannon and Harry E. Reynolds died yesterday. They were removed Feb. 8 from the Tremont lodging house, Clark and Lake streets.

WORTH 47 PIGEONHOLES and Any Number of Scrap Books



Albert Hubbard, Elbert Roycroft, East Aurora, N. Y.: "I think that your cabinet has added several years to my earthly existence. It is filling me to find the thing without wear or tear on my temper and vocabulary." Geo. H. Daniels, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.: "I find them indispensable to me in my work."

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This is the most complete device ever invented for filing and classifying clippings, illustrations, manuscripts, and all miscellaneous matters which some time or other you will want without a minute's delay. It is a savings bank for information—worth 47 scrap books. It consists of a number of specially made holders arranged in a substantial, air-tight, dust-proof box. Each one of these holders not only shows what is contained in it, but by an ingenious indexing system shows just where everything else referring to its contents may be found. Especially useful to business men because it sits conveniently on your desk and takes care absolutely of all the papers and data that you might otherwise lose or forget—perhaps throw in a waste basket for want of a better place to put it. The Desk Cabinet is a genuine library filing Cabinet never before made in desk size and sold from $15.00 to $50.00 in large sizes. The Cabinet we offer you free is equal in every respect to the expensive kind except the size and the wood work. The free offer is in connection with

SYSTEM

Edited by A. W. SHAW

System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. 200 or more pages of indispensable information for business men. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that anyone can possibly tell you about system and business methods. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and carefully and promptly. This service will cost you not one single penny if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to any alert man with his eyes on the main chance.

An official of the National Cash Register Company says: "The ideas gathered from your magazine have enabled me to formulate systems for Mr. Patterson's letters, books, pamphlets, orders, etc., which have simplified the work greatly."

"I have learned more from SYSTEM in five months than in ten years of hard study and knocks in business. It is worth ten times the charge for it."—F. A. PHILBRICK, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

SPECIAL OFFER

We said the desk cabinet would cost you nothing. Here is the way: Send us your subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cent prepaid, a cabinet with your name in gold on top. Write your name and address in the margin opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Inclose the money and we will enter your subscription and send you an expert consultation certificate entitling you to free advice—and ship you the cabinet. Act at once. We have only a few cabinets on hand and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

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PALAIS ROYAL
157 STATE-ST.

We Announce Our Annual

GLOVE SALE

TODAY.
ABOUT TWO THOUSAND PAIRS

Real Paris Kid Gloves **50** Cents a Pair.

USUAL PRICES FROM $1.50 TO $2.25.

These Gloves have been selected from our regular stock of Fine Gloves on account of some unnoticeable imperfections.

All Styles. All Colors. All Sizes.

This is not a sale of cheap, trashy goods, but a clearing out of all goods not strictly as they should be in a first-class Glove stock.

PALAIS ROYAL,
157 STATE-ST.

Hawes $3 HATS

Spring Opening

Thursday, Feb. 16
Friday, Feb. 17
Saturday, Feb. 18

102 Madison St.
Chicago.

ARRESTED FOR STORE THEFT.

Manager, Salesman, and Porter for Bowersock & Meyer Said to Have Taken Goods Worth $15,000.

Three employés of Bowersock & Meyer, dealers in clothing and dry goods, 333 State street, were arrested last night and locked up at the Harrison street police station charged with larceny and conspiracy. Mr. Bowersock and Joseph Sigel, his secretary, assert the prisoners have stolen goods worth nearly $15,000.

Those arrested were: Michael Lipschitz, manager; Frank Goodman, salesman; and "Bob" Washington, porter. For some time goods have been missed from the stock, and the employés were watched. Mr. Bowersock said the stolen property was packed in cases and sent to Philadelphia, where it was disposed of.

The firm opened its store several months ago. Sergeant Mooney and his "flying squadron" made the arrests.

TERMS OIL LEASE PUBLIC SCANDAL.

Secretary Hitchcock Assails Monopoly Provisions of Osage Contract.

SIGNED BY HOKE SMITH.

Kansas Continues Agitation in Favor of Laws to Curb Big Trust.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—"One of the most gigantic monopolies ever issued" and a "lease nothing short of a public scandal" are the statements made today by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock in an assignment of the lease granted to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company.

Secretary Hitchcock's statement is in explanation of the agreement reached several days ago to cut off more than half the lands operative under this lease during the next ten years.

Lease Granted by Hoke Smith.

The lease originally known as the Osage oil lease was granted in 1896 by Secretary Hoke Smith to Edwin B. Foster and gave the exclusive right to prospect, develop, and sublet for oil and gas throughout the entire 1,500,000 acres of the Osage Indian lands. This exclusive right was granted for ten years. Secretary Hitchcock says "after a checkered existence" the company became the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company.

The statement says Secretary Bliss investigated the lease with a view to canceling it, but found he could not legally do so. Secretary Hitchcock especially opposed the extension of the original lease, because the company is obtaining from the Indians practically 50 per cent of the royalty accruing to the Indians who own the property, while its sublessees provide the capital.

Fight for Renewal of Lease.

During the last two years efforts have been actively made by representatives of the Illuminating Oil company to obtain a renewal of the blanket lease for another ten years, but have met no favor from the present secretary of the interior. These efforts were based upon the claim that, knowing the Illuminating Oil company had only about twenty-five wells in operation, they as sublessees had drilled and were operating approximately 400 wells, producing somewhere between 125,000 and 150,000 barrels of oil a month, the claim being the investments of the sublessees, amounting to large sums of money, should be protected as well as the rights of those of the Illuminating Oil company, on the ground of their having secured these investments.

Within the last ten days the matter has been actively discussed by the senate committee on Indian affairs because of an amendment proposed to be introduced to the Indian appropriation bill by Senator Penrose extending the original lease of the 1,500,000 acres for ten years from its expiration, March 16, 1906.

Hoke Smith Refuses to Talk.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Hoke Smith tonight refused to make a statement regarding the charges made today by Secretary Hitchcock concerning the grant of oil privileges in the Indian territory, when Mr. Smith was secretary of the interior. He says that if it was a scandal to make the grant when nobody knew the value of the lands, it is doubly a scandal on the part of the present administration to allow half the lands to be had by the beneficiaries of the grant.

Kansas Plans Trust Fight.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 16.—To successfully fight the trusts within its borders a constitutional convention may be called to broaden the powers of the Kansas legislature. The anti-trust forces, particularly those dealing with oil, having met with so many obstructions on constitutional grounds that a sentiment in favor of a new constitution meeting the situation has sprung up. To this end a resolution submitting the question of calling a constitutional convention to a vote of the people in 1906 has been prepared and will be presented in the senate shortly.

Now, Hoch has not yet signed the bill providing for the erection by the state of an oil refinery.

Along with its fight on oil, Kansas also is making war on those who would pipe gas out of the state. In the house today Holdren's bill to regulate the mode of procuring and transporting natural gas was passed by a vote of 78 to 32. Unlike the oil legislation, which seeks to make a market for that product, the gas measure is intended to retain the supply of gas. Kansas wants the gas saved for use in its own industries. A message from State Gas Inspector Kinney of Indiana said the use of pumps practically had ruined the Indiana field. The senate has passed a gas bill, but amended it so as to permit the use of pumps.

California May Face Fight.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Kansas oil war may be duplicated in California.

Assemblyman Warren F. John of San Luis Obispo county has introduced a measure providing: a

"There shall be established, erected, and operated in the state of California a refinery of petroleum, to be known as the California state oil refinery.

"The purpose of this refinery is to purchase, receive, and refine petroleum for supplying all institutions conducted at the expense of the state of California, and to sell any surplus."

The bill carries with it an appropriation of $300,000 for the plant.

As oil bill that is to be urged with prospect of passage and one which the Standard Oil company is already fighting makes all oil pipe lines common carriers.

SECOND HOTEL FIRE SCARE ROUSES GUESTS AT 1:30 A. M.

Small Blaze in the Veley Causes Alarm Early This Morning—Police and Firemen Prevent Rush to Street.

A smoldering fire in the hotel Veley, 165 Clark street, discovered at 1:30 o'clock this morning, caused the second hotel panic within four days in the downtown district. Half an hour after the fire department was notified by telephone, the blaze seemed to be extinguished. Many of the guests, however, alarmed by the Tuesday morning fire in the Newport hotel, left the place in haste.

C. A. Daffey, a guest, and J. V. Campbell, a porter, smelled smoke as they were sitting in the hotel office, on the second floor. They traced the odor to a rear room. On opening the door the corridors and upper rooms soon were filled with the smoke from a small blaze in the room.

The fire department was called by telephone, and Sergeant Euson hastened from the Central police station with a detail of a dozen patrolmen. The guests, of whom there were 160 in the hotel, by this time were awakened, and they crowded to the office door as rapidly as they dressed. They were not able, however, to get down to the street, owing to the presence of the police and firemen on the stairway.

Assurances that there was no danger were given by the police and most of the guests returned to their rooms. A short time later some of them packed up and left the building. The fire is thought to have been caused by a lighted cigar thrown on the floor or by crossed electric wires.

Canada Objects to American Coins.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' association tonight adopted a resolution urging the government and chartered banks of Canada "to make provision for the removal from circulation in Canada of all foreign silver coinage." The resolution is aimed at American silver.

Union Traction Employes Act as Guides from Car to Car Across Broken Bridge.

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

ESCORTING A PASSENGER OVER VIADUCT.

The Union Traction company has the pleasure of announcing "personally conducted trips" via the Chicago avenue electric line. The passenger, on reaching the Chicago avenue viaduct, will be escorted down Halsted street, around a factory to Green street, and north to Chicago avenue, where a through car will await him. In the evening conductors selected primarily for their politeness carry the babies and the bundles, and help the women on their stumbling way. This service was performed yesterday afternoon for a young man in a hilarious mood.

"You'll have to get off here," said the conductor, giving him his transfer.

"What's er matter? I don't wan' get off. Ain't everybody havin' good time?"

"The car doesn't go any further," said the trainman.

"Then I want conductor kindly eshcort me," replied the passenger, with an engaging smile.

On the Halsted street line the same condition prevails. It will be three months, it is said, before the breach can be repaired.

STEALS FOR BABIES' LOVE

LITTLE GIRL CONFESSES $700 IN FORGERIES OF CHECKS.

Margaret Connolly Arrested in New York for Passing Spurious Paper on Bank—Says She Did It in Order to Get Money in Summer to Give Little Ones Fresh Air Excursions and in Winter to Buy Them Warm Clothing.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Confessing tearfully but frankly that she had become a forger and a thief because of a philanthropic desire to give money to poor women that they might take their babies on fresh air excursions in the heated months, Margaret Connolly, a sweet faced orphan, 15 years old, was held as a prisoner in the West Thirtieth street police station tonight.

After making her confession to Capt. Cottrell and Detective Morton, who said it was one of the strangest cases that ever had come to their notice, and, at the same time, one of the most pathetic, the fatherless and motherless girl, who did not seem to realize the enormity of her offense against the law, was taken to the rooms of the Children's society pending her arraignment tomorrow.

Forged Checks Aggregate $700.

It is said the forged checks, which she succeeded in getting through the Astor Place National bank in the name of her employers, Bell & Theresa, milliners at 942 Fifth avenue, aggregate $700.

If the story told to the police by the little prisoner is true, she gave not only all of this money for the relief of the poor and suffering babies, but also much of her weekly salary.

"I don't know what to say about this," said the girl after she had been arrested and taken to the police station, "but I intend to tell the truth. Late in the summer of last year there were women in the neighborhood of my home who had babies in the family. My papa and mamma died when I was little and I am living with my aunt, Mrs. Annie Galligan.

"I decided those poor little babies needed fresh air excursions on the river and other things, which their mammas couldn't afford to give to them," said the girl. "At first I gave to the women part of my weekly salary of $6, and then I got to helping so many that $6 was not enough. I got acquainted at the bank and used some bad checks on which to collect money.

Warm Clothing in the Winter.

"Then winter came, and the little babies needed nice warm clothes and other things, and I gave the woman money to keep the little darlings warm and feed them. Now, that's the whole truth. I don't know how much money the bank gave me on the checks. I didn't keep track of it. I was so anxious to help the poor little babies."

"Did anybody advise you to do this?" inquired Capt. Cottrell.

"No, indeed," said the little philanthropist, "and I didn't use any of that money for myself. It was all for the dear little babies, whose mammas was so poor.

Sorry She Forged Checks.

"Nobody told me to do what I did. I simply knew the babies needed money, and I went about it in my own way. I'm so sorry I didn't ask for the money instead of using those bad checks, for I could have got it just as easily."

The little forger-philanthropist wore a neat gray dress, a gray raglan coat, a brown colonial hat, and she still was in short skirts.

It was not until the books of Belle & Theresa were balanced day before yesterday that the shortage was discovered. The Connolly girl had been in the employ of the millinery firm almost a year. The employers said she was a winsome little creature, and always had performed her duties satisfactorily.

Finally they had permitted her to carry deposits to the bank, and in that way she had become acquainted with the bank officials.

FARCE COMEDY IN ROBBERY STIRS EDGEWATER RESIDENTS

One Marauder with Revolver Compels Patrol Wagon to Turn Around and Go Away—Indignant at Police.

Residents of Edgewater have renewed the complaint of inadequate police service. Previously the chief cause of their dissatisfaction has been that the patrolmen from the Summerdale station were forced to watch beats two miles square, but recently the taxpayers have declared against what they call the "absolute inefficiency" of their guardians.

The new outburst of indignation is due to the "farce comedy" enacted recently at the recent robbery of the residence of A. A. Thomas, 2479 Kenmore avenue, where a single burglar is said to have escaped from four policemen.

Mr. Thomas, who is attorney for the National Cash Register company, is spending the winter at Dayton, O., and his residence has been left in the charge of John Breen, a caretaker. The latter heard a noise in the attic early in the morning and from the dwelling of a neighbor summoned the police by telephone. The patrol with four policemen drove a block past the residence and then noisily up in front of it. Three of the men rushed into the building and began to search it. Two of them had just walked out the front door and were approaching the fourth, who remained in the wagon, when a man with a revolver jumped out of a window at the side of the porch.

A valiant effort to check the robber's flight was made by the policeman near the wagon. Shouting loudly he fired his revolver into the air. The intruder went away. The patrol wagon overtook him, but he is said to have pointed his revolver at the driver and compelled the latter to turn the vehicle around and drive back.

This is the story of the robbery as told by witnesses. Keith Jones and Dean Farley, neighbors, were aroused by Breen, the caretaker, in his efforts to reach a telephone and saw the entire "performance." Other neighbors, among them H. Erskine Campbell, Miss Amy Jones, and ex-Judge Nathaniel C. Sears, were awakened by the disturbance and all are joining in the protest.

CLOSE GUARD OVER YOUNG

NEW RULE PROPOSED FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Trustee O'Ryan and Others Want Children Sheltered from Evil Influences, Not Only During Class Hours but Throughout the Day—In Particular They Want the Sale of Liquor to Girls Stopped—Other Regulations Which Are Advocated.

The precedent of protecting the child only while it is within the precincts of the school will be swept aside and the board of education will extend a protecting hand to all the children of Chicago, if a plan urged by Trustee P. Shelly O'Ryan and a number of his colleagues is adopted by the school board. Trustee O'Ryan will call on the board to appoint a permanent legislative committee to coöperate with all the child saving and protecting agencies in Chicago and to take the initiative in new movements calculated to place additional safeguards about the children of school age.

Evils to Be Attacked.

If the plan of Trustee O'Ryan is carried out the first evils which the board's committee will be called upon to aid in eradicating are the following:

The dance halls frequented by minors.
The penny arcades.
The ice cream parlors, which Trustee O'Ryan says contain the music and all the other features of the levee saloons with the exception of the intoxicating liquors.
The candy stores near the schools which contain back rooms curtained off.
The display in shop windows near the schools of objectionable pictures and "crime" novels.
The sale of intoxicating liquors to minors.
The sale of cigarets to minors.
Lax health laws which permit the spread of contagious diseases among children.

Liquor Given to Girls.

First in importance of these evils and the first to merit attention, according to Trustee O'Ryan, is the wholesale violation of the law which prohibits selling or giving liquor to minors. It was declared yesterday that many saloonkeepers dodge the law by selling to men, who then give the intoxicants to girls. If the present law is found to be inadequate an amendment will be asked.

"The permanent legislative committee, which I shall urge established," said Trustee O'Ryan, "should have the power to urge legislation to increase the powers of the city health department and thereby in protecting the health of the school children. The mortality of infants is increasing instead of diminishing. This is due to the fact that quarantine of contagious diseases is not insisted upon. Every house in which there is a case of diphtheria or measles or scarlet fever should be quarantined. Quarantine should be made compulsory."

WILL STIR UP SCHOOL BOARD.

Trustee Rowland to Demand Investigation of Charge of Extravagance Against Architect Williamson.

Pushing his charges of extravagance against the architect's department of the school board Trustee Edwin F. Rowland this afternoon will call on the buildings and grounds committee to order an investigation.

Simultaneously, school trustees who are friendly to Architect Williamson, and who assert the affairs are economically conducted, will call on Mr. Rowland to substantiate his charges. Should he fail, his antagonists, who are thoroughly aroused, declare they will "dress Trustee Rowland in the clothes of Butler and Comerford."

Detailing his charges yesterday, Trustee Rowland declared that as long as he has been a member of the board of education no contractor ever has been summoned to explain why he should not be compelled to pay a forfeit for failure to complete school buildings within the time allowed him under the contract. Occasions when they should have been, he said, were frequent.

Architect Williamson will submit a report in which he will attempt to disprove the charges in detail.

LAST WRITING OF GEN. WALLACE

Inscription Is on Fly Leaf of "Ben-Hur" to Congressman Landis—Private Burial on Saturday.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The last written words of the late Gen. Lew Wallace, penned Feb. 12, were on the fly leaf of a copy of "Ben-Hur" to Congressman C. B. Landis. They are:

"Our mutual friend, J. J. Insley, sends me this book for autographing, as he wishes to present it to you. You already know my deep regard for you, a circumstance that makes compliance with our friend's wish a sovereign pleasure. Success to you in everything you undertake. There are rewards for good lives, and you are in the way of reaping them. Go on in that way."

The body of Gen. Lew Wallace will lie in state from 2 to 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in his study. The funeral Saturday afternoon will be private and the burial will be at Oak Hill cemetery near this city.

Telegrams of condolence have been coming in all day, among them dispatches from Gov. Hanly and D. R. Lucas, department commander of the Indiana G. A. R.

MOB TAKES MAN INTO WOODS.

Believed Mexican Who Attacked a Woman Has Been Lynched Near Dale, Tex.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 16.—A mob near Dale, Caldwell county, took a one eyed Mexican from a constable and deputies tonight and carried him into the woods. It is believed he has been hanged. The man assaulted Mrs. Miers, wife of a farmer, this afternoon.

Mysterious Attack on Machinist.

Attacked by two men as he was leaving a factory at Hoyne and Carroll avenues, in which he is employed, Bruno Shatrasky, 24 years old, a machinist, was severely beaten last night. Other workmen heard his cries for help and hurried into the street, but the assailants had escaped.

"BUFFALO BILL" AT LAST STAND.

(Continued from first page.)

try to be immoral with any woman in the world without exception," replied Mrs. Boyer.

At this Col. Cody, who had been smiling at the four women who accompanied him to the courtroom, faced about and blinked up at the judge with low lidded eyes.

"Did Mrs. Cody ever give the colonel anything that made him ill?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes; she gave him a drug called dragon's blood in his coffee. She said she had given him two doses and was going to give him another. Later I saw her fix the stuff in his coffee, and when she turned her back I exchanged her cup for his. She drank what she had fixed for the colonel and she became deathly ill.

Alleges She Drugged Him.

"Another time she put it in his liquor before he went to a banquet in his honor at Platte, and when he came home from the dinner he was helpless. Some said he was drunk, but it looked like the drug to me.

"Another time she gave him a cup of herb tea and he got awful ill. I told her if the colonel died I'd report her for tampering with his health. She said nobody would believe me."

To another question Mrs. Boyer replied:

"Mrs. Cody said she gave the colonel dragon's blood to get power over him. She wanted to get him to sign away his farm to her. She said she bought the drug of a gypsy."

Swears Colonel Drank a Lot.

On cross examination Mrs. Boyer made some unexpected revelations.

"Now, about that banquet in the North Platte opera house," began Mrs. Cody's attorney, J. J. Halligan, "there was plenty of wine flowing, wasn't there?"

"Yes, quite a bit," reluctantly admitted Mrs. Boyer, but with a smile of recollection.

"And the colonel had been drinking all day, hadn't he?" pursued the attorney, "and Mrs. Cody was trying to sober him up for the banquet, wasn't she?"

"He'd been drinking a lot," replied Mrs. Boyer, "but she wasn't trying to sober him up. She objected principally that three lady guests in the house were paying too much attention to the colonel. There were Erminie Farnsworth, and Mrs. Bowles, and a young bride from Denver—I think her name was Bentley."

Red Liquor from the Sideboard.

"What happened when Mrs. Cody objected to these goings on?" asked Mr. Halligan.

"The colonel grabbed a bottle of red liquor off the sideboard and took a long drink. He said 'the only way to get along with such a woman was to get drunk and stay drunk.'"

Mrs. Boyer tossed her head as if to say that tribulations justifying such a remedy were sufficient cause for the colonel's petition of separation.

Among other things Mrs. Boyer declared Mrs. Cody drove the colonel's guests out of the house and refused to give them anything to eat.

Once Called "Drunken Brute."

The witness admitted on cross examination that Col. Cody was drunk when Mrs. Cody gave him the herb tea, after which he collapsed.

The defense will attempt to prove that Mrs. Cody gave the colonel the drug to sober him up.

"Was he the drunkest you ever saw him?" pursued Mr. Halligan.

"No; once when he was at my house at supper he was a good deal drunker. Mrs. Cody called him a drunken brute."

"Sometimes Sober at Home."

"Was he generally drunk when at home?"

"O, he came home sober quite a few times to my knowledge," replied Mrs. Boyer.

A titter ran round the courtroom, and Col. Cody contented himself with smiling at the ceiling.

"Do you testify that Mrs. Cody uses such vulgar language that ladies will not associate with her?" asked Attorney Halligan, who hails from North Platte.

"I think you know that yourself, Mr. Halligan," returned Mrs. Boyer. "It's so vulgar it's not fit for the presence of gentlemen, let alone ladies. But I don't want to repeat her language, and I don't think this court will compel it," concluded Mrs. Boyer, with an appealing glance at Judge Scott.

Wife Boisterous After Drinking.

"You have seen Mrs. Cody drink, too, have you?" asked the attorney.

"Yes, I've seen her so much under the influence that she had to be put to bed. She has come to my house intoxicated, and I have seen her downtown when she had been drinking. You can always tell it by its effects on her temper. She gets boisterous and quarrelsome."

"Did Mrs. Cody tell you about the colonel's sweethearts, the one she says he had at the Chicago world's fair?" demanded Attorney Halligan.

"Yes, Mrs. Cody said he had one there, and that she went to Chicago and made a hot time for them all around and cleaned out the house."

Calls Viola Clemmons Sweetheart.

"What was the sweetheart's name?"

"Viola Clemmons," replied Mrs. Boyer.

"Wasn't it Catherine Clemmons?"

"No, sir—Viola Clemmons."

"Didn't Mrs. Cody tell you she went to Chicago and tried to get the colonel to discard this woman and that he would not do it?"

"No, she didn't—she said she cleaned out the house, but it didn't do any good."

"Now, didn't you tell Mrs. North, formerly Miss Nellie Brown, of North Platte that Col. Cody had offered you $1,000 to testify that Mrs. Cody tried to poison him?" asked Mr. Halligan.

"No, sir. I heard that story and told Nellie that Col. Cody knew it would take several thousand dollars to buy me."

A general laugh greeted Mrs. Boyer's unconscious humor.

No More Love for "Buffalo Bill."

Mrs. C. P. Davis of Cheyenne testified that while working as a seamstress for Mrs. Cody in 1893 the latter told her about several women of whom the colonel was enamored.

"She said Cody had been untrue to her," said Mrs. Davis, "and that she cared for him no longer and wouldn't have anything more to do with him."

Mrs. Davis said Mrs. Cody cruelly beat her daughter Irma with a horsewhip.

Mrs. May Bradford of Denver, a sister of Col. Cody, testified her brother always provided for his family "most lavishly" while she lived with them at Fort McPherson. She admitted, however, that Mrs. Cody took in sewing, but had no idea for what reason.

Lays Death of Girl to Him.

The examination then went into the death of Arta Cody, who was married to Dr. Charles W. Thorpe, an army surgeon, Jan. 1, 1904. Col. Cody filed his divorce suit nine days later and Mrs. Thorpe died at Spokane a month later.

Mrs. Bradford said she received this telegram from her brother at this time:

"Tell Lulu my wish is that while attending sacred duties of funeral of our child we bury all differences between us."

When Atotrney Ridgely asked what Mrs. Cody replied Mrs. Bradford said:

"She wanted to say 'You are Arta's murderer,' hearing she had died of grief over the divorce suit, but I would not let her send it. She finally sent one saying the colonel had broken Arta's heart, and that the divorce suit was brought under false accusations, and the differences must be buried forever or not at all.

Intense Anger at Funeral.

"On the way from Omaha to bury the daughter at Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Cody declared she would denounce the colonel at the grave as Arta's murderer, and say he was trying to get a divorce under false pretenses. My brother was all broken up when he heard of it."

"What display of anger did Mrs. Cody make in the Auditorium Annex when stopping in Chicago after the funeral?" asked Attorney Ridgely.

"She shook her fist in my face and said: 'I'll bring you and Cody down so low that dogs won't bark at you.'"

On the way to the funeral it came out that Col. Cody and Mrs. Bradford traveled on the same train, but separately from Mrs. Cody and Dr. Thorpe.

Chicago Man Defends Cody.

Another witness to the spotlessness of the character of Col. Cody was Robert H. Haslam, private secretary of Manager Southgate of the Auditorium hotel, Chicago. Mr. Haslam, before he retired to a sedentary occupation, was a veteran plainsman. He is 66 years old and known in the west as "Pony Bob," a pony express rider through the Big Horn basin. On the stand he showed some of the wounds he bears as souvenirs of the days he ran the gantlet of the Indian country.

"When did you first meet Col. Cody?" he was asked.

"I'll never forget, for it was the same month I got these teeth shot out by an Injun's arrow."

Hard to Tell When Cody Is Drunk.

"Pony Bob," as one intimately conversant with "Buffalo Bill's" habits, declared it difficult to tell just when the colonel was drunk.

"He could carry an awful big load, I tell you," he said. "Sometimes we'd sit around his house and drink, and Mrs. Cody would say we'd better mix 'em a little light. I did mix 'em light, but the colonel complained I was stingy. O, he kin stand a powerful lot."

The catalogue of indignities Col. Cody says he has suffered at the hands of his wife for twenty-six years is contained in his petition for separation. The colonel begins by stating that he was married at St. Louis in 1866 and is now a resident of Wyoming of one year's standing. He then plunges into the midst of his grievances, declaring that Mrs. Cody tried to poison him Dec. 26, 1900, but that, generally speaking, since 1878 his wife "has offered such indignities to the plaintiff as have made his condition intolerable."

Charges Attempt to Mortify Him.

On Sept. 27, 1899, Cody says, he gave a party at his house, and Mrs. Cody discharged all the servants the afternoon before, and when the festivities were in progress "appeared in a dilapidated and dirty old wrapper in order to mortify and disgrace him, although she had fine wearing apparel which he had provided."

Then, complaining he was the victim of nagging and insults, and that Mrs. Cody threatened to "fix" him, the old buffalo hunter cited his most vexatious grievance—that his wife would not sign the necessary papers when he wanted to mortgage his property to raise money.

All in all, the colonel declares, "this caused him to leave home for his peace of mind."

But the extreme of "cruelty and inhuman conduct" alleged on the part of Mrs. Cody was reached, the colonel says, in February, 1904, when their daughter Arta died. Her conduct at that time, he declares, "caused him great mental anguish and bodily pain and suffering."

Says Cody Did Not Provide.

In her reply to the petition Mrs. Cody asserts she often nursed the colonel in illness and gave him home remedies, but no poison. The colonel, while a government scout, says his wife, spent almost all of his salary "drinking, gambling, and carousing with disreputable people of both sexes, leaving her to provide for herself and her children by taking in sewing."

As a showman he made money, she says, and gave some to her, which she invested in real estate.

Then, she declares, the colonel "utterly has disregarded his marital vows and has habitually and continually sustained illicit relations with numerous women."

Breaks Promises to Reform.

The wife says she forgave the husband for his transgressions many times, for the sake of the children, but he always broke his promises to reform. Mrs. Cody denies the alleged indignities in detail, and says she always tried to entertain the colonel's guests of both sexes, although sometimes she had to object to them on the ground that "their characters and manners were such that no self-respecting lady would entertain or associate with them."

The wife says she returned from the Chicago fair "ashamed and disgraced" because she could not induce the colonel to give up one of her rivals. Then, she declares, the colonel got a new companion, "Bessie Isbell, a lady press agent for the Wild West show," and that it was only after becoming dominated by this new love that he brought forth the poison charges and applied for a divorce.

"No More Marriage" for Cody.

"I defy her to prove I want a divorce to marry another woman," said Col. Cody tonight. "I simply stood it as long as I could. I thought I'd wait till the children were married and then get free. We don't work in harness, you see—she won't sign any legal papers, and so I can't manage my property. No, no more marriage for me. If I get a divorce I'm going to live on the Cody ranch. I'm going to be buried there and have a red granite buffalo, heroic size, put over my grave on the mesa."

Asked about Mrs. Cody's counter charges "Buffalo Bill" savagely twisted his imperial and replied:

"If I was such a drunkard and crazy about women would it have been possible for me to have a record of missing only seven performances in thirty years of show life? There's a record, isn't it? And a matinée every day, too."

In proof of his really temperate convictions Col. Cody is declining all invitations to have a drop or two.

YAQUI SLAYERS ARE CAUGHT.

Indians Who Murdered Chicago Men and Others Will Be Hanged by the Mexicans.

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Yaqui Indians who killed two Chicago men and recently attacked a mining party, near Cobachi, are in custody. They were taken by Gen. Torres, and the American government will be advised of their capture. There are ten prisoners, and all will be hanged. Two of the captives confessed.

1,400 FIREMEN FAVOR A STRIKE.

New Haven Road Employes Vote to Go Out if Directors Oppose Their Claims.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A poll of 1,400 firemen on the New Haven railroad system as to whether they favored a strike should the directors of the road decide against the claims of the firemen to represent the engineers' grievances, was completed tonight. The unofficial vote overwhelmingly favored a strike.

UNION TO FIGHT "WHITE PLAGUE"

Cigarmakers Have Plan to Establish Farms for Consumptive Members.

WILL BALLOT ON SCHEME.

Vote Expected to Favor Giving Inside Workers Chance in Country.

Tuberculosis farms to be established in different sections of the United States by labor organizations for the treatment of union workers afflicted with consumption were advocated yesterday by President George W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International union.

The cigarmakers' union for a month has had under consideration the establishment of such an institution for the benefit of that organization. By a narrow margin the members voted against a plan submitted. A new plan, now in preparation, probably will be adopted.

The new scheme is broadened to include other international unions. Perkins' suggestion is for at least four of the largest unions in the country to join hands. According to the plan, farms would be located in North Carolina, the Adirondack mountains, in the middle west, and on the Pacific coast.

Cigarmakers' Fight on Disease.

On account of the inroads of the disease into the ranks of the cigarmakers that union is interested particularly in the project. Perkins asserted that since 1886 the per cent of mortality among 47,000 members of the organization had been reduced from 31 to 26. He contended there was room for a still greater reduction in deaths by consumption.

"We now have done as much as possible to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through the enforcement of sanitary conditions in work shops," said President Perkins. "To combat the disease successfully, however, requires special advantages in the way of tuberculosis farms. I myself am heartily in favor of the project. Within a month or two I expect to see other labor organizations coöperating with us."

End to Goss Strike Expected.

Agreements between the Goss Printing Press company and its striking union machinist employes will be signed, it is expected, today, and the long fight of nine months will be brought to an end. President J. J. Walser of the company denied yesterday that a compromise settlement had been reached with the men. He said the strikers had offered to return to work at the old conditions with a minimum wage scale of 30 cents an hour. About 100 men have been promised reinstatement.

Despite the position taken by the Goss company in talking back the strikers the Chicago Metal Trades association steadfastly refuses to treat with the union and the other thirty-four shops affected by the strike still are employing nonunion men. President Walser's action in disobeying the rules of the association may result, it is said, in a breach with the manufacturers. Rumors that Mr. Walser had resigned from the employers' body were unconfirmed.

Woodworkers Win Fight.

The result of a ten days' strike of woodworkers in the factory of the Churchill Cabinet company, which terminated yesterday, was to unionize a former "open shop." When the strike was declared only seven men out of twenty-four employes belonged to the union. All the employes now are members of the union. The men were granted the nine hour day, which they demanded.

EPISCOPAL RECTORS PLAN TO AID LABORING CLASSES.

Meeting at Trinity Church Is Addressed by Mrs. H. A. Keyser, Who Tells of Work Accomplished in the East.

After a discussion of labor conditions in Chicago by Episcopal rectors at a meeting called for that purpose at Trinity Episcopal church last evening the organization of a church association "for the advancement of the interests of labor" was indorsed enthusiastically. A second meeting probably will be called by Bishop Anderson soon. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Harriette A. Keyser of New York, who has studied the situation among the working classes of New York, Washington, and Chicago.

"In New York the organization of church members into a society to assist workers has done more probably in abolishing sweat shops than any other agency," said Mrs. Keyser. "The association has become well known there and has the respect of both employers and employed."

Mrs. Keyser told of the finding of sweat shops in Washington, where even labor authorities declared none existed. Conditions there, she said, were greatly improved. In speaking of the sanitary conditions among the tailoring establishments in the congested districts in Chicago she said that the worst evil was where work was done by the "piece" in the tenement houses.

"The uniforms purchased at a high price by the United States government for the use of the soldiers at the Spanish-American war," she said, "carried disease to the soldiers and were the direct cause of the measles, a child's disease, which resulted in so many deaths."

The Rev. Z. B. T. Phillips, rector of Trinity church, spoke in favor of the movement, saying that it was the only practical way in which the church could assist the workingman.

"Sunday rest for all workers, wherever it is possible, is what this organization will work for," he said.

Swimmers File Bankruptcy Petition.

Fritz Mayer, an instructor in a natatorium on the north side, and his wife, Mrs. Lena Mayer, also a professional swimmer, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. Mrs. Mayer places her liabilities at $3,193 and her husband's at $4,053. The assets of both are scheduled at less than $300.

Public School Pupils in Debate.

A debate between pupils of the John Marshall and Robert A. Waller schools was held last night at the Arnold school. The decision was given to Irene Hofheimer and Franklin Miller of the Waller school, who had the affirmative on the question of extending the suffrage to women.

Dr Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

NO NAVAL FORCE TO AWE CASTRO.

Roosevelt Will Not Try to Force Venezuela to Settle Asphalt Claims.

HOPE IS IN ARBITRATION.

Court at Caracas Confirms Its Former Decree Seizing American Property.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The state department today received a cablegram from Minister Bowen at Caracas, stating the Venezuelan Supreme court had confirmed its decree of last May sequestrating the property in Venezuela of the American Asphalt company.

The action of the Venezuelan Supreme court brings the asphalt dispute to a crisis.

Radical action, however, will not be taken by the administration protecting the rights of the American Asphalt company in Venezuela, but, on the contrary, pacific methods will be employed to secure justice to the claimants. It has been decided by President Roosevelt that no warships will be sent to Venezuelan waters for the purpose of forcing an equitable adjustment of the claims of the Americans. They will be settled by diplomatic methods, if such a course is possible. If, however, President Castro is not amenable to reason, and there is a failure to adjust the question by diplomatic methods, a fleet will be sent to Venezuela to bring that government to its senses. Such a course will be pursued only as a last resort.

Hope for Arbitration.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay earnestly desire to have these claims settled by arbitration rather than by forceful methods, and steps will be taken immediately to secure peaceable adjustment.

There are several reasons for this pacific course. The United States, figuratively, has one hand full in administering the financial affairs of San Domingo. American warships being in San Domingan waters to remain as long as their presence is necessary. If force should have to be used in Venezuela the administration then would have both hands full, and it would be in a position of settling the financial difficulties of several republics of the south. President Roosevelt does not care to engage in transactions of this character on a wholesale basis, and he is disposed to settle one case before taking up another. The course of the administration in refraining from dispatching warships to Venezuelan waters is due to some extent to a desire to take no further steps which would cause the senate to criticise the action of the executive.

Venezuelans Locate Claims.

In 1897 certain Venezuelans made a mining location on the northerly side of Lake Bermudez, setting stakes in the asphalt and recording their claims as the La Felicidad. Other Venezuelans made similar mining locations on other portions of Bermudez lake, including "La Venezuela," "South Side," and others.

All these claims were located on land that had been assigned by mining patent and fee simple to the New York and Bermudez company. In spite of the protests of the company Venezuela granted these native companies definite titles.

In 1899, while this dispute was in progress, the New York and Bermudez company was merged into the Asphalt Company of America. In May, 1900, the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt company of Syracuse, N. Y., purchased the "Felicidad" claim of its native holders for $40,000. On Dec. 10, 1900, President Castro issued a decree confirming to Warner and Quinlan the title to the "Felicidad" claim.

The quarrel then was transferred to the rival American companies, each trying to secure the support of the Venezuelan government.

Finally, on Jan. 28, 1904, the high federal court of Venezuela, by unanimous vote, declared the Warner and Quinlan title to the "Felicidad" claim null and void.

Will Not Withdraw Minister.

Although Minister Bowen is persona non grata at Caracas because of his fidelity in executing the instructions of the department of state he will not be withdrawn pending a settlement of the question at issue. President Castro is desirous of having the American minister withdrawn, and the latter will be transferred later, his successor having already been named, but the administration will not gratify the wishes of the Venezuelan president until the asphalt dispute, which has caused all the trouble between Minister Bowen and President Castro, has been settled.

History of the Dispute.

The asphalt dispute dates back to 1883, when Venezuela granted to Horatio R. Hamilton an exclusive concession for twenty-five years to work the asphalt deposits of the state of Bermudez. Hamilton subsequently assigned his concession to the New York and Bermudez company. The company spent large sums in the construction of a railroad, wharves, and plant.

In 1888 the New York and Bermudez company secured from Venezuela a definite mining title for ninety-nine years to Bermudez lake, a large deposit of asphalt in the state of Bermudez, and a title in fee simple to twelve square miles of land under and surrounding the lake. The lake itself covers nearly 1,000 acres, and is surrounded by dense forests, swamps, and an almost impenetrable tropical jungle. It is located six miles from Guanoco, or the nearest water course.

The company built a railroad six miles in length, erected machine shops, sawmills, storehouses, and an asphalt refinery, and the development of the property proceeded without interruption until 1897. Then came the first serious dispute with Venezuela.

Castro Takes Up the Quarrel.

The Venezuelan government, or perhaps rather President Castro, continued to espouse the quarrel of the Warner & Quinlan company, and waged an incessant campaign against the Asphalt Company of America. The New York and Bermudez company was accused of having participated in the Matos revolution against President Castro. An article published in El Monitor at Caracas declared that Gen. Francis V. Greene had met Matos, gave him large sums of money with which to finance a revolution, and helped him to purchase a steamer, the San Righ, for revolutionary purposes. This statement Gen. Greene denounced as a lie.

However, President Castro believed it, and on June 8, 1904, he demanded of the asphalt company $10,000,000 in cash or $2,000,000 and the surrender of all its property and concessions to Venezuela. This was for damages for the asphalt company's alleged participation in the Matos revolution. The asphalt company refused to pay the millions demanded by Castro.

President Castro's reply was the forcible seizure of the asphalt company's property. A receiver was appointed—A. H. Carner, a former manager of the New York and Bermudez company—and July 26, 1904, Carner, with 200 soldiers, took forcible possession of the railroad, lake, building, refinery—in fact, of everything the asphalt company owned.

The property has been held by the receiver appointed by Castro ever since. The decree of the court confirms the receiver in the possession of the asphalt company's property.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The house committee has authorized a favorable report on a joint resolution providing that union and confederate battle flags shall be returned to the proper authorities in the states in which the regiments which bore the colors were organized.

The house committee on Indian affairs authorized a favorable report on the Stephens resolution authorizing a commission of five to investigate the books of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a joint commission to prepare a plan for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on Feb. 12, 1909.

The house committee on military affairs authorized a favorable report on the senate bill to reorganize the medical corps of the army.

BEEF TRUST MEN DEFY THE COURTS

(Continued from first page.)

issued. In the brief he submitted to the Supreme court on the subject he said: "That there is a conspiracy to control the market of the nation for fresh meats, that it does control it, that its control is merciless and oppressive, are facts known to all men."

In using this language the attorney general referred to the operations of the trust as justifying the issuance of the injunction by Judge Grosscup. The reports of the agents engaged in investigating affairs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and other packing centers, show that if the attorney general's opinion is correct as to the original operations of the trust, it is equally so today, because the packers have not changed their business methods in the minutest particular, although the government has diligently sought for any such evidence.

Chain of Evidence Complete.

To complete the chain which the attorney general is forging about the combination to control the price of meat products, a special investigation has been conducted and now been concluded, half a dozen agents who have charge of this branch of the inquiry having sent in their reports only this week.

This supplemental investigation shows that the beef trust has made no change in its operations since the Supreme court handed down its decision sustaining the action of Judge Grosscup in making the injunction permanent. Members of the beef trust might have been justified under the advice of their lawyers in continuing their previous business methods until the Supreme court had passed upon the validity of the injunction. If the injunction had been dissolved by reason of a decision from the Supreme court the packers could not have been guilty of contempt, no matter what they did, although they still would have been amenable to the general provisions of the anti-trust law.

Inasmuch as they have not changed their methods since the Supreme court acted, the government is justified in assuming that they propose to defy the federal authorities, or else they believe it will be impossible to secure evidence sufficient to convict them or justify the judge who entered the injunction in punishing them for contempt of his order.

If this is the position taken by the controlling spirits of the beef trust they are making a serious mistake. Attorney General Moody has not shown the slightest disposition to avoid the prosecution of the trust. If anything, he was to be criticised for the severity with which he discussed its operations in the brief filed in the Supreme court. If the evidence is as strong as certain people say it is a serious prosecution may be expected before Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit court at Chicago within a short time after congress adjourns.

Standard Oil Comes Next.

Meanwhile, the administration is not letting any grass grow under its feet in providing for a similar investigation in the case of the Standard Oil company. The president today had an interview with Representative Campbell of Kansas, who introduced the resolution into the house providing for the investigation. At the conclusion of this conference President Roosevelt instructed Commissioner Garfield to make the most searching kind of an inquiry and to expedite it in every possible manner, assuring him that he would have the hearty coöperation of the president and that all necessary assistance would be given him to make the investigation as complete and impartial as could be desired.

The condition of affairs in Kansas, where thousands of people are out of employment and where the Standard Oil company seems to have acted with even more than its usual disregard for law, has been made the justification for quick action on the part of the bureau of corporations and the president has let it be known that he desires the sufferers of Kansas to have the full benefit of all the powers of the federal government.

It was said by those in position to know today that while the investigation would be specially directed toward conditions in Kansas on account of the acute results of the operations of the monopoly, the investigation ultimately would take a much wider range and probably be extended so as to investigate the entire interstate commerce business of the Standard Oil company, including its operations of its tank ships, its tank cars on the railroads, its pipe lines, and, in fact, the general conduct of its business.

Two Trusts Much Alike.

It is the opinion of the government officials that the decision in the beef trust case blazes the way for a similar prosecution of the Standard Oil company. The two great corporations have methods of business which largely are identical. The manufacture of their products is made in one state, but each corporation assumes not only to control the price of its own product but also to depress the price of raw material. Both the beef trust and the Standard Oil company produce in one state and operate in another, dictate prices both to jobbers and retailers, and in a dozen other ways conduct operations which the Supreme court has declared bring them under the authority of the anti-trust law, which prohibits combinations and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce.

As a matter of course, the Standard Oil case is not yet ripe for action by the courts, and the chances are that the beef trust will be facing the music before Judge Grosscup long before the government is ready to undertake the prosecution of the Standard Oil company. When Mr. Rockefeller's concern finally is brought to book, however, it probably will be through the application for an injunction essentially the same as that issued by Judge Grosscup against the beef trust, for the violation of which the attorney general is now considering the best method of initiating proceedings for contempt.

SWAYNE CASE NEARING END.

Newspaper Reporter Is Recalled in Order to Impeach His Recent Testimony in Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Only two witnesses were examined by the senate today in the Swayne impeachment trial, and when they were excused the house managers announced that they would close their case with the testimony of one more witness who has not arrived in the city.

Don McClellan, the Pensacola (Fla.) newspaper reporter, and C. M. Costen, an attorney of that city, were recalled, the former by the respondent, that his testimony of yesterday might be impeached, and the latter by the house managers, to testify concerning the contempt proceedings in Judge Swayne's court against Belden, Davis, and Paquet.

A long time was spent considering the admissibility of a statement made by Judge Swayne before a committee of the house of representatives. It involved the construction of the statute of 1862, which provides that a statement made by a witness before a congressional committee cannot be used against him in a criminal proceeding in a court. The matter was not decided.

FUNDS FOR INAUGURAL PARADE.

Committee Has Largest Amount in History of Similar Events—Gen. Wheeler to Command a Division.

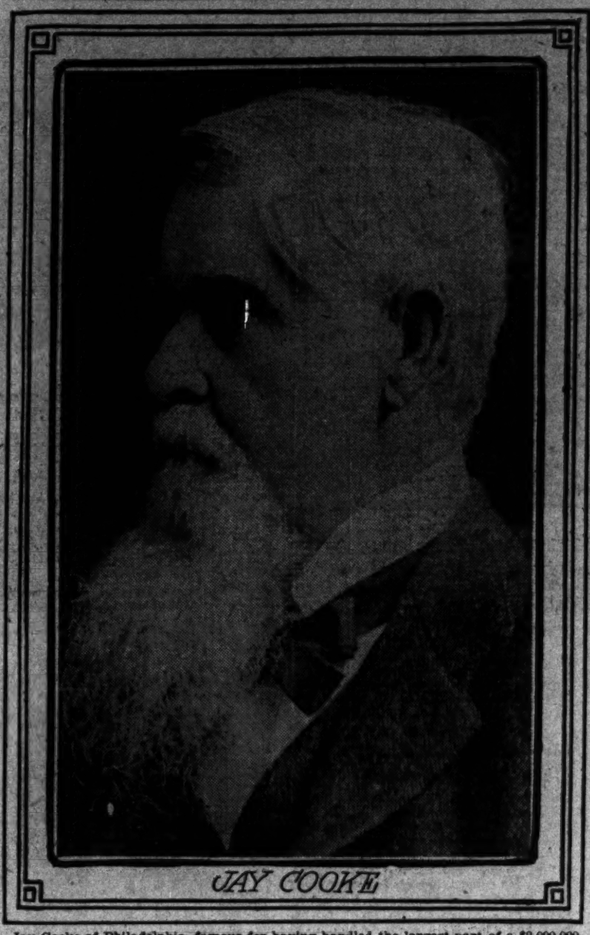
Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The inaugural committee has $62,085 subscribed to the guaranty fund. This is the largest fund in the history of inaugurals.

Gen. Chaffee, the grand marshal of the parade, will organize a brigade of armed and equipped cadets from various schools and colleges for the military division. The command of the second civic division has been accepted by Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Another division will be commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard.

Reviewing stands along the line of march are being erected. The work of making the pension bureau building ready for the inaugural parade has begun.

Everybody likes the Worker's Magazine. Don't you? Then tell your friends about it.

Financier Who Raised $2,000,000,000 for United States Government Is Dead.



JAY COOKE

Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, famous for having handled the largest part of a $2,000,000,000 bond issue for the United States government during the civil war and as founder of the Northern Pacific railroad, died last night at his country home, near Ogontz, Pa. He failed in 1873, his failure causing a panic, but gained a new fortune.

PASSES MANN CANAL BILL

HOUSE PROVIDES FOR RULE OF THE ISTHMIAN ZONE.

Measure Declares the President Shall Have Power Temporarily and That Government of the Tract Shall Be Maintained by His Appointees—Officials Working on the Waterway Are to Make Estimates of Financial Requirements—Senate Has Similar Act.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Mann bill, to provide a government for the canal zone, was passed by the house today. It gives all the right of government of the canal zone to the president until the end of the next congress, but provides the government shall be so exercised as to protect the inhabitants in the free enjoyment of their liberty, prosperity, and religion.

The measure abolishes the Isthmian canal commission and places the work of the construction of the canal in the hands of the president and such persons as he may appoint. It does not undertake to determine whether the canal shall be constructed as a sea level or lock level waterway.

Must Tell How They Use Cash.

It also is provided that the persons appointed by the president, both in the government of the canal zone and in charge of the work of construction, shall make annual estimates in detail of the sums needed for the ensuing fiscal year, and says that after June 30, 1906, no money shall be expended on the canal or canal zone government except in accordance with special appropriations, thus doing away with the lump sum appropriation carried by the existing law. Frequent reports to the president and to congress of the progress of the construction, as of the expenditures of money, are required.

While the bill abolishes the canal commission so far as the law is concerned, it authorizes the president to retain the members as consulting engineers, if he shall so desire.

Authority to condemn 1,034 shares of stock in the Panama railroad now in the hands of private owners is carried in the bill, and the president is authorized, when complete control of the railroad is acquired, to operate it through such persons as he may select.

Senate Has Similar Measure.

Without waiting for the Mann canal bill to come over from the house, the senate committee on interoceanic canals authorized Senator Kittredge to prepare a new bill for the committee and introduce it to the senate, which was done today.

The bill introduced by Senator Kittredge extends the present canal act. The president is to have authority until the end of the next regular session of congress, and another new feature is as follows:

"All income at any time received by the United States from rentals, dividends, or otherwise in respect of any property now possessed or hereafter acquired in connection with the canal, the railroad, or other works shall be turned in to and credited to the fund for the construction of said canal and works."

Tariff on Canal Zone Goods.

"All laws affecting imports of articles, goods, wares, and merchandise and entry of persons into the United States from foreign countries," says another section, "shall apply to articles, goods, wares, and merchandise and persons coming from the canal zone, isthmus of Panama, and seeking entry into any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia."

A third section provides for the deposit of not to exceed $1,500,000 with a bank having a fiscal agent on the isthmus of Panama in order that there may be a sufficient supply of money to meet the necessities of the government.

RECEIVES THE ARMY AND NAVY.

President's Reception Is Brilliant and Music and Flags Cheer the Officers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt's last official reception of the season to the army and navy at the White house tonight was far more brilliant than any other of the series and 2,000 men, most of them officers of the army and navy and the military and naval attachés of the diplomatic corps, greeted the chief executive. Flags of the various departments of the army and navy with the army and navy flags of the president and military and patriotic music mingled with such tunes as the sailors' hornpipe by the Marine band in full uniform put every one in the highest spirits.

$18.75 Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. $19.00 Deadwood, Hot Springs, and Black Hills. Via the Northwestern Line, Feb. 21.

Colonist one-way second class tickets to points above named; also to a large number of other points in Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. Tickets and full information at ticket offices, 212 Clark street (Tel. Cent. 721) and Wells Street Station.

NAVAL OFFICER DESERTS.

SAYS HE CANNOT BE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN IN SERVICE.

First in Fifty Years to Turn His Back on Oath and Career, and Admiral Coghlan of Battleship Kearsarge, from Which Young Arrowood of North Carolina Disappeared, Is Mystified by Reasons—Worked as Clerk, Will Be Tried by Court Martial.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The first officer of the United States navy to desert in half a century, Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood of Burlington, N. C., is a prisoner on board the receiving ship Hancock at the Brooklyn navy yard. He deserted Jan. 6, while the battleship Kearsarge was lying off Hampton roads.

Midshipman Arrowood turned his back on his oath and his career because he found, as he wrote his father at Burlington, that he could not be a Christian gentleman and an officer of the navy at the same time. The letter from the son to the father resulted in another from the elder Arrowood, who is a preacher at Burlington, to Secretary of the Navy Morton asking that his son be permitted to resign.

The letter to Mr. Morton was sent shortly after the midshipman had finished a year's cruise on the Kearsarge. So far as Admiral Coghlan or other officers know, there was nothing about his record that was discreditable, or anything that might suggest a cause for his wishing to quit the service other than the singular reason given by his father to the navy department.

He is to be tried by court-martial as a deserter.

HOUSE "CALLS DOWN" SENATE.

Amendment to Agricultural Appropriation Bill Is Regarded as Infringement of Lower Branch Rights.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The house today entered an emphatic protest against the action of the senate in amending the agricultural appropriation bill so as to interpret the drawback feature of the Dingley tariff act affecting wheat. By a vote of 261 to 5 the bill was sent back to the senate, with the statement that its amendment was an infringement of the constitutional privilege of the house to originate revenue legislation. Mr. Payne of New York, the majority leader, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, urged that action.

WANTS AN INQUIRY INTO TIPS.

Congressman Snapp Has Bill Requiring Sleeping Car Companies to Report on Wages of Employes.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Representative Snapp of Illinois today introduced a bill declaring sleeping, parlor, and chair car companies common carriers and requiring them to make semi-annual reports to the interstate commerce commission. They also are to report the gross and net earnings and a lot of other facts, including the wages of employés. Mr. Snapp said he hopes to discover whether the lordly porter receives any pay or lives entirely by preying upon the traveling public.

NEWS PURELY PERSONAL.

MME. REJANE, the French actress, sailed from New York for Havre. She said she would return to New York next year, when plans for her theater, in which Mr. Hyde, Mrs. Clarence MacKay, and other patrons of French art and literature are interested, will be completed.

GEORGE VIRGIN and wife of Virginia, Ill., celebrated their fifty-third wedding anniversary at the homestead, occupied since 1852. Nine of their seventeen children are living. Mr. Virgin is president of the Farmers' National bank.

AMEDEE JOUILLIN, an artist of San Francisco, has been made an officer of public instruction in the French republic and given a decoration from J. Chaumie, minister of instruction and fine arts.

WALTHER WEVER, German consul at Chicago, starts for Europe today on a three months' leave of absence. The vice consul, Dr. Zitelmann, will assume charge of the Chicago office.

THE REV. C. J. KEPHART, pastor of the United Brethren church of Lisbon, Ia., has been elected president of Western college at Toledo, Ia., succeeding Dr. L. R. Bookwalter.

$39.00 San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle—$31.30 Boise City—$30.50 Spokane and Walla Walla—$30.00 Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Butte.

From Chicago via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line daily, March 1 to May 15 inclusive. Daily and personally conducted excursions from Chicago in Pullman tourist sleeping cars, only $7 for double berth (accommodating two people) through to the Pacific coast without change of cars. Choice of routes. Excellent train service. Dining cars (meals à la carte). For full information apply to Mr. S. A. Hutchison, manager Northwestern-Union Pacific excursions, 212 and 108 Clark-st. (Tel. Cent. 721).

JAY COOKE DEAD AT ADVANCED AGE.

Once Great Banker, Who Financed Government in War-time, Suddenly Expires.

SERVICE TO THE NATION.

Floated $2,000,000,000 Bonds During the Dark Days of the Rebellion.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Jay Cooke, in his day the greatest financier of the United States, who financed the government during the darkest days of the civil war, died at 10 o'clock tonight at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, Pa. His death, it was stated, came after twenty-four hours of illness and was due to old age and general debility.

The announcement of Mr. Cooke's death came as a surprise in spite of his advanced age. It was known that last Monday night he gave a dinner to 125 girl students of Ogontz seminary. He was in the best of health and spirits and even joined in the dance. After the dinner Mr. Cooke stationed himself in one corner of the drawing room and as each girl passed him he gave her a bouquet and a box of candy, in accordance with his usual custom on these occasions.

Mr. Cooke was seen on Wednesday riding about Elidom, his son-in-law's estate, and seemed to be as well as usual. All his immediate family, with the exception of Henry, his son, who was in Ohio, were present when the end came. Among those at the bedside were Jay Cooke Jr. and Jay Cooke III., son and grandson; Mrs. Charles D. Barney, a daughter; and several grandchildren.

History of His Career.

Jay Cooke's reputation as a financier was made during the civil war, when other bankers shrunk from the stupendous task of financing the government. When the war began Mr. Cooke was 40 years old and little known outside of Philadelphia, although his firm had established banks in London, New York, and Washington.

The government needed money badly at the outset of the war and it was not forthcoming. Secretary Chase conferred with Cooke. The result was that the Philadelphia financier obtained from a syndicate of bankers the first loan of $50,000,000. The men making the loan met in Washington.

"You must win with this amount," said one of them to Secretary Chase. "If you do not it will be the ruin of the country, as you will have to yield to the confederacy. You cannot raise more."

Mr. Cooke heard the words and smiled. He believed thoroughly in the resources of the country, and told Mr. Chase of his belief. A short time after the fifty million loan had been made Chase appealed to him to represent the government. Cooke accepted the situation, and millions of bonds were turned over to him with no security other than his honor and his receipt.

He issued an appeal worded in his own enthusiastic way to the financiers of the country. The result was astounding. In a short time he had procured $2,000,000,000. In a single day he had obtained as high as $50,000,000. The history of the world afforded no parallel to this colossal deal.

Averts a National Panic.

Once afterward did the great financier come to the rescue of the government. One morning as he was going to his office in a street car he heard that President Lincoln had been shot. To hear was to act. His firm held a vast amount of government paper, not to mention bonds held abroad and that held by trust and other funds. Without going to his office Mr. Cooke went to the telegraph office and wired his agents in every city in the north to advance the price of government bonds half a cent.

Then he waited until noon on that fateful April 15 and again wired to raise the price of bonds another half cent. He again raised the price in the afternoon, and the next day he kept them on the upward tendency. It took a great deal of money and pluck to do this, but Cooke had both in practically unlimited quantities.

On the second day he wired the treasury department at Washington, asking if the government would support him. "Yes! Go ahead," was the reply. Everybody was nonplused. Speculators who had gone short on the market could not see why the tragedy in Washington did not knock down the market.

Franco-Prussian War Ruins Him.

While the civil war built up Jay Cooke's fortune, so the Franco-Prussian war ruined him. As early as 1867 Mr. Cooke had been invited to go into Northern Pacific railroad construction. He promptly set to work several agencies which he thought would bring foreign capital to his support. His plans were successful. Capitalists in England, Holland, and France agreed to place $50,000,000 to the credit of Northern Pacific, and negotiations were within exactly two days of consummation when the crash occurred. One morning there came a cablegram saying that Louis Napoleon had declared war against Germany. Of course Mr. Cooke's foreign plans went by the board at once. The affair slumbered. Finally, Mr. Cooke undertook the task of constructing the road with American capital. He put millions into it and failed, losing his entire fortune.

The failure of Cooke's Northern Pacific operations was precipitated by the sensational collapse of the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in September, 1873. The crash caused a panic all over the country, and bank after bank went down in the general ruin. The people of the country forgot his services to the nation and blamed him for their disasters. Eventually Mr. Cooke paid every dollar of his indebtedness.

Wins Another Fortune.

Nothing daunted Mr. Cooke embarked in many enterprises. He made money in stocks and invested it in a Colorado silver mine, out of which he made a million. This he invested in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and California. Everything he touched turned to gold and he died probably as wealthy as at any time in the height of his career.

Jay Cooke was born near Sandusky, O., on Aug. 10, 1821. He had only a common school education, and almost as a boy he entered the Philadelphia banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. Later he became a partner and finally president of the bank.

The declining years of his life were spent at Ogontz, where in the flush of his career he had built a million dollar mansion. His later days were spent in quiet enjoyment of life with his children and grandchildren. His fondness for fishing and hunting and outdoor life was as strong up to two days ago as for many years.

Ex-Gov. Boies' Condition Is Improved.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 16.—Former Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa, who is ill here, is improved today. His son, H. B. Boies, will leave for home tonight. The ex-governor's illness is that of extreme nervousness.

SORE FEET

Itching, burning, scaly, and bleeding, are instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure and purest and sweetest of emollients. Baths with Cuticura Soap are indispensable in caring for tender, perspiring feet.

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SOME SECRETS OF PATENT MEDICINES.

The Origin of Some of the Famous Medicines.

IF we could trace the origin of the many things which enter into our daily life we doubtless would be greatly surprised at what we would learn. In some instances we would find their beginning in mere accident. In other cases we would find that they originated in some stroke of genius. For instance, Comley's History of New York State states that:

"Of the men who have given wealth, stamina and character to the Empire State, the medical profession has furnished example in the successful and justly celebrated physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Especially educated for the profession, he early supplemented his studies by extensive and original research in its several departments. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact that his reputation as a man and a physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is a steady increasing demand for his medicines proves that they are not nostrums, but reliable remedies for disease." Dr. Pierce's establishment at Buffalo is one of the show points of that flourishing city and is well worth a visit just to see how modern medicines, even though they be patent, are compounded with the utmost skill, by trained chemists, and on the most scientific principles. It is also worth while for the purpose of seeing the methods followed by which each applicant, whether he be a correspondent or a patient at the hospital, secures the care of eminent specialists in medicines and surgery. Once these things are seen, it will be speedily acknowledged by the most skeptical that all patent medicine businesses are not the frauds which some careless papers have declared them to be.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a pure medicine, made from barks, leaves and roots of plants and trees indigenous to America. It is a remedy without alcohol or any poisonous ingredient and taken from the sylvan forests. It has stood the test of the public's approval for the last third of a century. For purifying the blood it has no equal for positiveness and safety. It is most effective for a chronic cough, as it has a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane of the throat so that a cough is smoothed out and at the same time the blood-vessels are given a stimulation which throws off a cold, bronchitis or incipient consumption. Really a cold is nothing but the stagnation of the blood-vessels of the human system. If people want to remain strong and healthy they should see that their kidneys are active. The medicinal value of one plant which makes up a part of this good old remedy, the "Discovery," is the positive action it has upon the kidneys. Many hundreds of testimonials have been received by Dr. Pierce from those people who have suffered from kidney disease and have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me of rheumatism after I had tried a dozen remedies without relief and also gone West in search of health," writes Harry Kitter, of 1645 6th Street, Denver, Colo. "Only those who have suffered with this dread malady know the pain and misery I endured for over five years. Whenever the weather was damp or cold my troubles were increased and my joints would be so stiff and sore that I was hardly able to move about and often unable to dress myself. I used a number of highly recommended medicines, but they had no effect whatever on me, and I came to Colorado hoping to regain my health, but failed to obtain the relief I had hoped for. A gentlemen in the house where I lived advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and in four months and a half after I began using it I was a well man, and have had no touch of it for the past seven months."

The most precious possession on earth is perfect health. It is the groundwork of all prosperity in life; and few people grudge any reasonable expenditure which will be the means of restoring it; but one of the most disheartening things in the world is for any one who works hard for his money to keep paying it out for doctors and medicines that do no earthly good. It is like throwing it into the fire.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is a medicine that will help you no matter what ails you. This is true because it works directly at the root of all disease—the digestive system, the blood, the nerves, the liver and kidneys. Keep these in healthy condition and you cannot be sick.

Many of the cures of the "Golden Medical Discovery" seem almost miraculous. Its effect is almost immediate. It takes hold at once. It tones up the stomach, invigorates the liver, regulates the bowels.

It gets right in the blood and carries strength and comfort to every fiber of the body. It nourishes and invigorates the weakened, irritated nerves and puts the entire system in perfect tune.

It is a safe medicine. Safe for adults—safe for children. It contains no sugar, syrup, whisky, alcohol or dangerous opiates. Therefore, it does not create a craving for stimulants. It is distinctly a temperance medicine.

If a medicine dealer tries to substitute some other preparation when you ask for "Golden Medical Discovery"—look out for him. He is either ignorant or dishonest and you can't trust him.

A Great Doctor Book Free.—Send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to cover cost of mailing *only* and he will send you a free copy of his 1008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper-covered. Cloth-covered 31 stamps.

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CZAR MAY HAVE REGULAR CABINET

Ministers Are Summoned to Tsarskoe Selo to Discuss a Radical Departure.

IS STEP TOWARD REFORM.

St. Petersburg Is Filled with Rumors of the Downfall of M. de Witte.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—All members of the council of ministers, of which M. de Witte is president, attended a meeting at Tsarskoe Selo today in response to a summons from the czar, to discuss the advisability of converting that unofficial nebulous body, the council, into a responsible, advisory cabinet. The czar presided and M. de Witte took a prominent part in the deliberations.

Hitherto the council has only met when convened by the czar. It is now proposed that it meet regularly under the presidency of the czar or the president of the council. The result of the conference is not known. The step taken today is regarded as an important one towards some form of responsible government.

In the seclusion of Tsarskoe Selo the struggle over the question of calling the zemsky sobor is being fought out. One of the main reasons tending to influence the government to convene the zemsky sobor is the increasing difficulty of mobilizing reserves to replace troops bound for the front, the belief being that if the zemsky sobor were assembled it would either arouse a wave of patriotism in the country and itself facilitate the government's task, or if it declared in favor of peace the responsibility therefor, however disadvantageous the terms might be, would rest with the nation's representative and not with the rulers.

Agitation for Zemsky Sobor.

A general protest has gone up over the rumor that the czar would by a ukase on March 4 summon a zemsky sobor of 150 delegates. It is pointed out that there are in Russia more than 400 counties, each with a zemstvo, a town council, and a nobles assembly. A congress of only 150 members would exclude most of these counties from representation. In fact, each of the 150 members would represent nearly 1,000,000 persons. A congress with fewer than 500 or 600 members will fail to satisfy Russian sentiment.

Prince Troubetskoy, president of the Moscow semstvo, expresses the hope the zemsky sobor, if it is called at all, will assemble at Moscow, the real heart of Russia and away from the bureaucratic influences of the capital. He is of the opinion, however, that Russia will not be ready for the convocation of a zemsky sobor until the people are better organized.

Campaign Against De Witte.

The report of M. Witte's resignation from the presidency of the committee of ministers is still in circulation, but cannot be confirmed. M. Witte, however, was busily engaged last evening on routine work with the director of the tax department, as if no change were certain. It is well known, however, that a campaign is being waged against him by men of influence, who fear that his still may become dominant in the present crisis.

De Witte, according to an unconfirmed report, has resigned on account of differences with Minister of Agriculture Yermoloff over the conduct of the proceedings of that body. M. Yermoloff is probably the most liberal of the czar's ministers. He openly advocates summoning a zemsky sobor.

Cabinet Changes Rumored.

Many rumors are current of ministerial and military changes, including a report that War Minister Sakharoff may be sent to relieve Gen. Kouropatkin, and also one to the effect that M. Bouligan, minister of the interior, is not in sympathy with the situation and may retire in favor of Gen. Trepoff, governor general of St. Petersburg. The successor of M. Muravieff, former minister of justice, appointed ambassador at Rome, has not yet appointed.

Gov. Gen. Trepoff, who retains his present office, has been appointed head of the police department of the empire, replacing Maj. Gen. Rydsevsky, who shared the policy of Prince Mirsky.

Gorky's Friend Is Released.

M. Annensky, editor of the newspaper Russian Wealth, and who was arrested with Maxime Gorky, has been released. He said tonight that he had also been required to plead to the charge of formulating anti-governmental proclamations, the penalty for which offence is banishment for life to Siberia, but that no proof was offered of either charge. M. Annensky said the prosecutor showed him the draft of an address to the people, alleged to be in the handwriting of Maxime Gorky, and alterations in another hand, alleged to be Annensky's. Annensky declared that he could not identify the document or the handwriting.

REVOLT IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ODESSA, Feb. 16.—Fourteen hundred university students have sent the government a signed protest refusing to resume their studies until reforms are granted. Four-fifths of the professors support the attitude of the students.

Eleven southern zemstvos have adopted resolutions demanding a free election of delegates to a zemsky sobor if it is summoned. If it is packed with government nominees the zemstvos declare they will ignore it.

SOSNOVICE A POWDER MINE.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SOSNOVICE, Feb. 16.—This town is still a powder magazine. The strikers have arms and dynamite, but they are quiet. The situation in the neighborhood of the Austro-Russian frontier is causing anxiety. Cracow is now the center of the active propaganda of the Polish revolution. It is believed here that 40,000 Austrian Poles are ready to come to help the movement. Russians have been sending troops towards the frontier for a week. The railway is strongly guarded.

LOCKOUT AT LODZ.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LODZ, Feb. 16.—Twenty-five factories, among them some of the largest in Lods, shut off their men today and closed indefinitely. The men dismissed number 40,000. Some other mills which previously had closed, refused to pay the strikers, who demanded the money claimed to be due them.

FINDS A TOMB WITH RELICS.

Theodore M. Davis, American Egyptologist, Makes a Valuable Discovery Near Luxor.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—Theodore M. Davis, a well known American Egyptologist, has just discovered a royal tomb in the neighborhood of Luxor full of valuable antiquities, including fifteen sarcophagi, a beautifully preserved chariot, furniture, and numerous other invaluable relics of a past age. The tomb was ceremonially opened Wednesday in the presence of the duke and duchess of Connaught.

Vladivostok, Where Japs Have Begun Siege from Sea and Soon Will Inclose the Fortress from Land Side.

CALL DOWN FOR RUSSIA.

OFFICERS IN UNITED STATES VIOLATE THEIR PAROLE.

Secretary Hay Has Informed Czar That His Officers from the Lena, Who Went to Russia Without Permission, Must Be Returned — When They Come Back They Will Be Treated as Prisoners—Situation in Manchuria.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Russia has been called upon by the United States government for an explanation of a serious breach of international good faith on the part of officers of the Russian cruiser Lena, which sought refuge in the harbor of San Francisco last September. The Lena was dismantled and sent to the Mare island navy yard, while its officers were paroled for the period of the war, and its crew placed under surveillance of government officials.

Through the naval officer at Mare island the authorities here have learned that three officers of the Lena—an engineer and two midshipmen—have broken their parole, and investigation by the state department has disclosed that they have returned to Russia and offered their services to their government.

Must Be Returned.

The violation of their pledges by the engineer and two midshipmen is regarded by officials here as an exceedingly serious affair, and the state department has made it plain to Russia that the breach must be remedied. It is understood this government will insist that the three recreants shall be returned to the custody of the United States naval authorities at Mare island. In the event that they are returned they will, of course, be treated as prisoners and not as privileged persons.

Although diplomats here representing the neutral powers do not even speculate as yet about the beginning of the end of the war in the far east, a well defined belief is prevalent that Washington stands a good chance of being the capital at which Russia and Japan will adjust their differences. It is believed that Russia would welcome the selection of Washington. It is thought also that Japan would not look askance at the suggestion of Washington as the scene of the peace negotiations.

Shelling Poutiloff Hill.

MUKDEN, Feb. 15.—The Japanese fired Tuesday and are firing today on Poutiloff hill with eight inch guns carrying 250 pound projectiles, indicating that they are siege guns used at Port Arthur and the first to be mounted in position before the Russian lines below Mukden.

Gripenberg at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Gen. Gripenberg, recently commander of the second army in Manchuria, arrived here at midnight.

WEALTHY HAVE 3 3-5 CHILDREN.

Yale Sociologist Secures Data from His Students Disproving the Race Suicide Theory.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—By means of his class in sociology, Prof. W. B. Bailey, head of the political economy department of Yale university, has just refuted the theory of race suicide among the wealthy by proving the number of children among the poor is only a fraction more than among the rich.

Prof. Bailey has been gathering data from 300 seniors and juniors here on the sizes of the families of which they are members. Each student was provided with a blank which, when filled out, comprised a brief family history. Prof. Bailey already had gathered similar data from the poor in New York and elsewhere. Comparison of the two sets of figures showed the average family of the rich has three and three-fifths children, while with the poor it is a fraction less than four.

Among the Yale students' families from which Prof. Bailey took his statistics those having one child comprised only 8 per cent of the whole number. Fifteen per cent had two children, and more than 26 per cent had three. The largest family among the students was one of eleven children, against several families of fifteen and more among the poor of New York.

PEABODY SHOWS UP FRAUD.

Witnesses in Colorado Election Say They Voted Republican Ticket, but Ballots Were Marked Democratic.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 16.—Witnesses for former Gov. Peabody today in his contest for governor were from the precinct known as "little Russia." They said they had voted the republican ticket, although the ballots whose numbers corresponded with their names were democratic. Only three of these witnesses had voted without assistance from the judges.

Two of the three identified their ballots among those unchallenged by the experts. They bore the heading "republican," but the numbers on them were different from those in the poll books. The books were in a confused state, and in several cases different numbers appeared against the same name.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

West and Northwest via the Northwestern Line.

Round trip tickets on sale Feb. 7 and Feb. 21 from Chicago at one fare plus $2 for the round trip to various points in Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado. Good on fast through trains to various points west and northwest. Full particulars at ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells street station. Tel. Cent. 721.

HARPER TALKS OF RUSSIA.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT'S SON ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

Young Man Leaves Studies in Moscow and St. Petersburg and Comes to Be Present at Operation to Be Performed on His Father—Reluctant to Talk of the Social Conditions in the Czar's Country—Tells of Spy System Among the Students.

Samuel Harper, son of President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, who has been studying in St. Petersburg and Moscow, reached Chicago last night. He was called to be present during the operation which his father will undergo within a few days.

Mr. Harper was reluctant to discuss social conditions in the turbulent cities he recently left, for he asserts that if he criticises things he could not return to Russia, as he hopes to do, or at least "it would be made unpleasant" for him if he did so.

"I have been only two months in Russia," said Mr. Harper, "and I managed carefully to keep out of all the riots. Most of my time was spent in the imperial university at Moscow, where I chose a few favorite courses. They would not regularly admit me.

Students Not at Bottom of Trouble.

"I should like to correct the idea apparently prevalent," he continued, "that the Russian students are at the bottom of the social strife and continually are busy stirring up trouble. They are discontented, of course, because they are educated, but they are kept down by constant surveillance on the part of the authorities.

"Since the recent strikes in Moscow and St. Petersburg, which spread into an incipient revolution, the authorities have been severer than ever with the students. They have not permitted them to meet in public or to assemble to listen to their orators. After the St. Petersburg outbreak the students and the professors who are in sympathy with them gave the first public exhibition of their sentiments. They decided not to hold the elaborate ceremonies planned for the 150th anniversary of the founding of the university, but instead gave their money to aid the families of the dead.

Students Strike on Jan. 15.

"On Jan. 15 the students struck and refused to go to classes. As the professors had no one to teach, the authorities closed the university. After the trouble died down, or rather had been muzzled by the military, arrangements were made to open the doors again on Feb. 15. Something must have happened since, and I am anxious to know what it is. In New York I was unable to find out.

"The students of the University of Moscow," continued Mr. Harper, "are from all classes, but mostly poor. They are of an earnest type and have little social life. I have seen hundreds of them living on $12 a month. As a body they are dissatisfied with the present bureaucratic rule. They may be classed as reformers and advanced thinkers, but not as socialists and agitators.

Spying System in University.

"In the university there is a regular system of spying maintained by the government. These spies are known as 'inspectors' and 'subinspectors,' and they wear uniforms. They are everywhere. When a new student arrives these spies are taught to recognize his voice. They repeat his name until they know it by heart, and after that no matter where he is, if he speaks aloud any socialistic sentiment he is apprehended.

"I do not care to compare these students with those of the University of Chicago. There are nearly 5,000 in the Imperial university, which was founded in 1755 by the Empress Catherine. The number of scholarships is large, probably nearly 1,000. The university is governed by a council, but the powers of this body are extremely limited, and it is under the direct supervision of the minister of public instruction."

W. R. HARPER GAINS A RESPITE.

Operation on University of Chicago President to Be Postponed Until Wednesday.

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago put in another busy day yesterday with his stenographer clearing up his correspondence. In the afternoon he received calls from several professors.

The surgical operation, which originally was set for next Monday, has been postponed until Wednesday, as it will take the president fully that length of time to get his affairs in shape for his absence.

Prof. George S. Goodspeed, who has been ill with pneumonia, was reported slightly improved last night. Early in the morning he experienced a severe sinking spell, but rallied, and by evening appeared stronger.

COEDS 'SOAK' EAVESDROPPERS.

Butler Girls, in Male Garb for Valentine Party, Drench Invaders with Ice Water.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The young women of Butler university gave a Valentine party last night, one-half of them being dressed as boys. While they were in the parlors of the dormitory the young men secured ladders and gained admittance through windows. The eavesdroppers were discovered and drenched with ice water before they could escape down the ladders.

COURT SUPPORTS GAS COMPANY

Injunction Is Given Against Indianapolis to Prevent City from Enforcing Ordinance on Prices.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—Federal Judge Anderson today enjoined the city from enforcing an ordinance to compel the Indianapolis Gas company to sell fuel gas at 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

MAP SHOWING VLADIVOSTOK AND VICINITY.

DEATH IN A SUBMARINE.

FOUR BRITISH SAILORS KILLED, THIRTEEN INJURED.

Explosion Occurs While the Crew Is Filling the Gasoline Tanks Before Leaving the Harbor—Men from a Gunboat Nearby Go to the Rescue, When a Second Explosion Takes Place—Rescuing Party Forces Way Through Stifling Smoke and Flames

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—Four men were killed and fourteen injured, of whom three are in a critical condition, in two explosions on board the British submarine boat A-5 in the harbor today. Only one man escaped uninjured.

The first explosion is believed to have occurred while the crew were engaged in filling the gasoline tanks before proceeding outside the harbor. The boat caught fire after the first explosion. A number of the crew of the torpedo gunboat Hazard went to the rescue of the submarine boat's crew, but scarcely were they on board the A-5 when a second explosion took place, and all were more or less injured.

The boat was docked, and an official statement says the vessel is only slightly damaged. An inquiry will be held tomorrow.

The A-5 was a new boat. Sixty army officers were present to witness the diving experiment. The crew were volunteers. The explosion was hard ten miles. Dense volumes of smoke poured from the only outlet of the submarine. The rescuers forced their way through the stifling fumes and were repeatedly driven back, but finally reached the lower part of the boat. Of the wounded and dying only one was able to speak. The rescuers were forcing up the second manhole forward when the second explosion occurred, blowing one of them twenty feet high. He fell in the water and was rescued. Others were slightly wounded. King Edward sent a message expressing deep regret and heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the victims.

KERENS HIT BY ROOSEVELT.

Witness at Investigation in Missouri Declares the President Opposes the Senatorial Candidate.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 16.—The senate investigating committee today examined W. M. Haughawout, postmaster at Webb City, Mo., with reference to the senatorial situation.

"I wanted reappointment," said Haughawout, "and I went to the subtreasury and met Thomas J. Akins of the republican state committee. He said to me: 'Haughawout, I am right from Washington, and I represent the president. I am his mouthpiece in Missouri, and if there is any good republican except Kerens elected senator the president says Missouri will get its full quota of appointments, such as consuls, foreign appointments, and so forth. But he says, "If Kerens is elected Missouri won't get anything." "Akins wanted me to see the representatives, see who they were for, and have them line up for anybody except Kerens."

HELD FOR MURDER OF GIRL.

Des Moines Authorities Declare Mabel Scofield Was Not Drowned, but Killed and Body Thrown in River.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 16.—That Mabel Scofield was murdered five years ago and her body thrown into the Des Moines river was shown in the trial of Charles Thomas today, when Dr. Shope, who conducted the autopsy, testified that no water was in the girl's lungs. If she had been drowned, the physician said, the lungs would have contained water. Thomas, a hack driver, is alleged to have administered the poison, which he purchased a short time before the body was found.

TRY TO DESTROY BREWERY 'AD.'

School Teachers Object to Poster in Car in Allegheny, Pa., and Protest Vigorously.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Myrtle Laughlin and Miss Sarah Wells, school teachers, attempted this morning to tear an advertising placard from a street car in Allegheny. The poster advertised a local brewery. The teachers first asked the conductor to remove it, as it was highly objectionable to them. He refused and prevented the women from destroying it. They left the car, saying the question would be brought before the company.

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For a Diamond or Watch? Immediate delivery on very easy terms. Loftis Bros. & Co., 92 State-st.

BRITISH CABINET IS SAFE.

LORD HUGH CECIL KEEPS FREE TRADERS IN LINE.

Balfour Ministry Upheld in the House of Commons by the Votes of Its Enemies Within Its Own Party—All Present Prospects of an Early Dissolution of Parliament Disposed Of—Late Marquis of Salisbury's Son Stems Tide of Secession.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 3 a. m.—Lord Hugh Cecil's refusal to lead a free trade conservative secession saved the Balfour ministry from a possible defeat in the house of commons last evening. This, for the time, ends any prospect of the early dissolution of parliament.

The debate was on H. H. Asquith's proposed amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, which amendment declares "that the various aspects of the fiscal question have been fully discussed in the country for nearly two years, and that the time has come for submitting the question to the people without further delay."

At the conclusion of the debate the amendment was rejected, the ministry having a majority of 63.

The debate began yesterday and lasted far into the night. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman led the opposition. He declared Premier Balfour was afraid to face the house of commons or the country with a definite statement of his position with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's program.

Balfour Invites Discussion.

Mr. Balfour said that discussion, if prolonged, might possibly dispel some fallacies concerning his views, and certainly discussion of the question of the government's right to negotiate is already having an effect on the attitude of other nations.

Joseph Chamberlain, the former colonial secretary, said a dissolution of parliament had no terrors for him. Mr. Chamberlain declared the opposition's contentions in regard to a dissolution were a fantastic pretense. He had never said free trade ought to be abandoned, but that the policy of free imports ought to be reformed, as it stood in the way of freer trade.

Lord Hugh Cecil Leads.

The real event of the night's debate was the brilliant speech delivered by Lord Hugh Cecil, son of the late marquis of Salisbury. He is the leader of the conservative free traders and the liberals had placed their hopes in him to turn out the government. He disillusioned them by contending that the free trade cause would gain by keeping the present government in office still longer; and, whilst he mercilessly pulled to pieces Balfour's attitude on fiscal questions, he declined to vote for the Asquith amendment.

Lord Hugh Cecil declared that the free traders were winning all along the line. He had no intention, he said, of leaving the conservative party. The conservative free traders were the inheritors of true conservative traditions.

"In time," the speaker said, "you will forget your bad economics. The future is with us. It is needless that we secede from the party. Why should we symbolize mental stability by an act of physical motion?"

The majority of conservative free traders will follow Lord Hugh Cecil's lead, and apart from the possibility of some unexpected snap division, the Balfour government's position is considered safe.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

ROME.—The vatican has been approached on the advisability of tendering its good offices in the matter of the proposed marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon with Princess Clementine of Belgium, but has refused to interfere in the ground that Prince Victor never was favorable to the church.

BERLIN.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, with a smal company of cabinet ministers and high officers, were present at the unveiling of the statue to Admiral Coligny in front of one wing of the palace.

BUENOS AYRES.—A council of war has sentenced Maj. Villamayer, a leading spirit in the recent mutiny, to eight years' imprisonment, and two other officers to three and five years respectively.

COBURG.—The betrothal is announced of the duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to the Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

SUSPENDS CHIEF OF POLICE.

San Francisco Gambling Scandals Growing Out of Chinese Quarter Investigation Followed by Dismissal.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—Chief of Police Wittman was suspended tonight for incompetency and neglect of duty in connection with recent scandals in the department in regard to gambling in the Chinese quarter.

AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS THEATER

EVENINGS (Except Sunday) AT 8:30 P. M.
WED. & SAT. MATINEES AT 11 A. M.
MR. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
Richard Wagner's Sacred Festival Drama,

PARSIFAL

(In English)
Company of 200 and Orchestra of 60.

ORCHESTRA HALL, This Afternoon, 2:15 Tomorrow Night, 8:15
Founded by THEODORE THOMAS. CHICAGO ORCHESTRA FREDERICK A. STOCK Conducting.
Mr. C. MOERENHOUT VIOLIN SOLOIST.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Matinee Tomor'w TONIGHT at 8:15
JAMES K. HACKETT
IN "In the Fortunes of the King."

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SPRING SHAPES READY.
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FOR THE CHILDREN
THOMPSON SETON
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:30
JOSEF HOFMANN

STUDEBAKER TONIGHT MAT. TOMORROW
THE PERLEY OPERA CO.
In the Comedy Opera Hit, THE
GIRL AND THE BANDIT
THE OFFICIAL WORRY BLOTTER.

MUSIC HALL TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 21st.
THE SPIERING QUARTET
Assisting Artist, ARTHUR SPEED
The Eminent English Pianist.
SEATS NOW ON SALE—75c AND $1.00.

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Special Professional Matinee Today.
THE ROYAL CHEF With DAVE LEWIS
And the Original Big Company.
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The Distinguished English Comedian,
CHARLES HAWTREY "A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Dorothy Russell. Lew Sully. Bellman & Moore. May Belfort. Fisher & Johnson. The Trillers. Burton & Burton. The Kinodrome. Staley & Birbeck. Duffin Redcay Troupe. The Two Pucks. DeWitt, Burns & Torrance. Apollo. Carberry & Stanton. George Gleason. Mr. & Mrs. Beemer.
Prices, 15—25—35—50c; Reserved, 75c.

HAYMARKET
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
12—Navajo Girls—12. Mr. & Mrs. Murphy. 5—The Mowatts—5. Lillian Shaw. 3—Melroy Trio—3. Humes & Lewis. Charles Collins. 5—Mimic Three—5. Filson & Errol. Nichols Sisters. Ellis, Nowlan Trio. Brothers DeOnzo. Tom Ripley. Kosure & Chaplain. Barry Sisters. The Kinodrome.
Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50c; Mats. 10, 15, 25c

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Emmett Corrigan & Co. George Wilson. Busch DeVere Trio. Fox & Foxie. Mildred Grover. Sartelle & Sears. The Martines. Buck & Bidwell. Paul Conchas. Burke, LaRue & Inkeys. James H. Cullen. Julian Sisters. Waldron Brothers. Mr. & Mrs. Pierce. Caldwell & Thomas. The Kinodrome.
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HANNETTE COMSTOCK IN THE CRISIS
Next—"HAPPY HOOLIGAN."

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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
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AFTER MIDNIGHT
Next—SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

BIJOU TODAY AND NIGHT.
The Factory Girl.
Weekday mats., 20c. Next—The Stain of Guilt.

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ROYAL HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA from 6 to 12 p. m.
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Saturday—Chicken Stew, A LA Demidoff.

VICTOR'S ITALIAN TABLE D'HOTE.
Lunch, 11:30 to 2, 50c. Dinner, 5:30 to 8, 75c.
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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Today the statue of Frances E. Willard, which Illinois has placed in statuary hall at Washington, will be unveiled. Miss Willard will stand there in marble, the only woman among a multitude of soldiers and statesmen. The women of the state petitioned the legislature years ago to recognize her as a historical character deserving a place in statuary hall and it consented.

Miss Willard displayed her greatest powers in the work of organizing women and men for the accomplishment of moral purposes. She was a reformer of almost every imaginable kind. The Woman's Christian Temperance union was devoted primarily to the extinction of the liquor traffic. But it went far beyond the limits of this original intention. Miss Willard's mind was as broad as the needs of misery. Under her leadership the Woman's Christian Temperance union had innumerable departments which illustrated the variety of Miss Willard's interests.

There was a health and heredity department. There was a physical culture department. There were school savings bank, police station, Sabbath observance, and purity departments. There was a department for the establishment of international peace, and one for the establishment of female suffrage. Yet Miss Willard could hardly be called a philosopher in the sense in which Margaret Fuller or George Eliot was a philosopher. She called herself, to be sure, a Christian socialist, and her opinions on the labor and capital controversy are still largely and prominently quoted in socialist newspapers and magazines. But even in her Christian socialism she expressed merely the longings of her soul for human justice, or what seemed to her human justice. She had nothing that could be called a philosophy in economics any more than in politics. She was the Christian conscience of the America of the last part of the nineteenth century operating through a genius for organization toward the accomplishment of certain specific reforms. In that capacity she was a distinctive type in American life.

MORE RATE DISCRIMINATIONS.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE gave figures showing the discriminations against Chicago and in favor of New York in the freight rates to points in the southern states. Representative Mann in a recent speech has shown the existence of the same discrimination against this city in favor of Boston. Chicago is 533 miles nearer to Montgomery, Ala., than is Boston, but the rate per hundred pounds on first class freight is $1.26 from Boston and $1.38 from Chicago. It is 1,106 miles from Boston to Atlanta, and the rate is $1.15. From Chicago to Atlanta the distance is 733 miles and the rate is $1.38. Chicago is penalized 21 cents per hundred pounds of freight for being 373 miles nearer Atlanta than is Boston.

According to Representative Mann the rates from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are much less to the markets south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi than are the rates from the manufacturing centers of the middle northwest to the same markets. New York City is much disturbed over a differential of 1 cent on export grain which Philadelphia and Baltimore enjoy. The advantages in rates which New York enjoys over Chicago make the differences about which the eastern city is wont to complain look small, indeed.

Representative Mann went into the subject of freight rates from New York to cities on the Pacific coast, and showed that it is uniformly cheaper to ship goods across the continent than it is to ship them only part way. While it costs $1 per hundred pounds to ship cotton piece goods from New York to San Francisco, the charge is $2.50 for the same goods from Chicago to Salt Lake City and $1.75 from this city to Denver. It costs $1.75 to ship merchandise a thousand miles that can be hauled four thousand miles for $1. If there be justice in this arrangement it is not apparent.

The rates on coal are peculiar. From Pennsylvania to Chicago the rate on hard coal is $3.50 per gross ton and on soft coal $2.05 per ton. West of Chicago it costs more to haul soft coal than it does to carry hard coal, for the rate on the former to Buffalo lake is $2.40 and on the latter $2.25 per ton. The city of Milwaukee comes in for a little favoritism at the hands of the railroad companies. The rate from Milwaukee to Missouri river points is 25 cents less per ton than it is from this city. This, too, in spite of the high rates which Gov. La Follette says prevail in Wisconsin.

Surely the ways of the freight traffic managers are past finding out. They themselves admit that there is no intelligent basis for making rates. Possibly when the interstate commerce commission is given the power to adjust rates that are complained of as unfair some of the palpable discriminations of freight tariffs will be removed. They need attention.

SANTO DOMINGO.

The president has sent to the senate the treaty negotiated with Santo Domingo, by which the United States is made supervisor of the finances of that bankrupt republic. There is a bonded debt of $14,800,000, held mostly in France and Belgium; a debt of $4,500,000 to the Santo Domingan Improvement company, a corporation in which Americans and Englishmen are interested; an internal debt of $3,200,000, and various smaller items of indebtedness which raise the total to about $24,600,000. The revenues, derived mainly from customs duties, are a little over $2,000,000 a year.

If the United States shall become administrator, the revenues will increase, because the custom houses will be in charge of honest American officials. Even then it may take about twenty years to pay off the foreign debts. While the treaty is acceptable to the president of Santo Domingo, it is regarded with disfavor by the revolutionists in the republic, who usually manage to keep control of at least one port and thus provide themselves with the sinews of war. So it may be taken for granted that there will frequently be friction between fractious Dominicans and the American officials.

The treaty contemplates the assumption by the United States of an ungrateful, irksome task. There is no glory to be got out of it. But, as the president says in the message transmitting the treaty, the Dominican finances cannot be straightened out by the Dominicans because of the incessant revolutions which impoverish the country. If American supervision be withheld foreign nations will become impatient, and will begin the collection of their claims in their own way. They may attempt to take possession of the ports and administer for an indefinite period the affairs of the republic. Then there will be an outcry that the Monroe doctrine is in danger.

Either the United States must take what the president calls "seasonable and appropriate action" as regards Santo Domingo or foreign governments will assert the right to use their own measures to safeguard their interests. It is for the senate to determine which course shall be pursued.

Most Americans, mindful of the Venezuela incident, would prefer not to see it repeated in Santo Domingo, nearer our shores. They do not covet the task of supervising Dominican finances, but prefer it to foreign supervision. If the senate is governed by public opinion it will ratify the treaty instead of inviting foreign nations to deal with Santo Domingo in their own rough way.

THE SENATE'S MISTAKE.

While the senate is maintaining its own constitutional rights it should be careful not to infringe on those of others. It has done so, but perhaps inadvertently, and surely will hasten to correct the error, now that it has been pointed out.

The constitution says that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives." The house sent to the senate the agricultural appropriation bill, which is far from being a revenue bill. On motion of Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota an amendment was adopted declaring that the drawback section of the tariff act shall not apply to the duty on wheat. If congress were so to declare, the opinion of the attorney general that millers may be paid a drawback on Canadian wheat which they mix with American grain to make flour for export would be null and void.

Evidently this is revenue legislation originating in the senate, where such legislation cannot constitutionally originate. Here is a palpable invasion of the prerogatives of the lower house. No senator called attention to the impropriety of the amendment while it was being discussed. The constitution was forgotten for the time being.

The house has been stung by this trespass on its rights. It proposes to call the attention of the senate to the violation of the constitution of which that body has been guilty. It is now for the senate, which is clearly in the wrong, to retract and apologize. Since it insists so strenuously on the observance of the constitution by others, it should set them an example.

THE LAND FRAUDS.

The corruption which has grown up around the public land office and the public lands, to which attention has been attracted by the return of indictments against men occupying high positions, has been practiced so long with impunity and offers such tempting inducements that it has become almost respectable. Until recently it was carried on with a frank publicity, and it was said that members of congress from the states where it was most in vogue viewed it with indifference. Among a large portion of the people in Oregon and California a citizen who did not make a few dollars by exercising his preemption rights and then perjuring himself in transferring the land to some individual or corporation engaged in accumulating vast estates was regarded as deficient in enterprise.

It has been contended that the land frauds will never be stopped until the present laws are modified so as to make a longer residence necessary before a settler can obtain a title to land. There is no doubt that under the present system much of the public domain is passing into the hands not of homemakers but of speculators and capitalists. Nearly every secretary of the interior for the last quarter of a century has urged that a five years' residence be necessary before a settler be given a final title to his land. There is a growing reason for making some changes in the land laws so as to make it more difficult for a few individuals to gain possession of large tracts of land by the temporary occupancy of birelings who never intend to become actual settlers. Even should the letter of the law be observed its spirit can be too easily evaded under the short term of residence which now enables the pretended settler to secure a homestead.

TO PROTECT YOUNG GIRLS.

The men of this state owe a duty to its young girls. The "age of consent" bill, championed by the women's clubs, called for the age of 18 when it was introduced into the state senate, but has been amended in committee and made 16. The present law protects the girl only till she is 14. After that time, unless she repels dishonor with all possible physical force, the man who has ruined her cannot be punished. She is old enough, legally, to give her consent. She may have been induced to become intoxicated. She may have been given drugs. Still her consent is assumed unless she has met her tempter with the extreme of physical resistance.

It ought to be a humiliating thought to the legislators of Illinois, and it is certainly a painful reflection to its good mothers, that a girl, a little girl, as soon as she has passed her fourteenth birthday, while she is still an infant in law as in comprehension, can be intoxicated or drugged into a submission to lust with no legal recourse either for her or for her parents against the brute who, in wronging her, has committed the most terrible and inhuman of all crimes.

Of the 113 "women" now in the Chicago Erring Woman's Refuge all but 13 are under 18 years of age. Fourteen of them are under 14. The lewd woman society may look upon with mere pity. The lewd child it cannot look upon without being stirred to the deepest shame and the bitterest self-reproaches for its own complicity in the awful work.

What is seen in the Chicago Erring Woman's Refuge may be seen in even darker tints at the State Training School for Girls at Geneva. That school receives no girl over 18 years of age. Yet out of the 840 girls committed to it during the last ten years by the judicial officers of the state only five had escaped the experience which today is called betrayal, but which ought to be called rape. No "consent" wrung from girls under 18 by the arts or threats of men is a consent which can absolve the state from responsibility.

If the state legislature wishes to check the flow of the stream of ruined girls into the hopeless abodes of vice, to provide adequate means for the punishment, the severe punishment, of the men who supply the sources of that stream, it will raise the age of consent for girls in Illinois.

The legislature will not raise the age to 18. The action of the senate indicates that. But the bill, as amended by substituting "16" for "18," should be passed. It will be a half loaf, but for that half loaf all who wish to protect the virtue of women will be thankful. It would be infamous to allow the law to remain as it is.

UNLESS young Mr. Hyde's pictures belie him he is all ready and bristling for a fight.

FOR absolute freedom from cold weather this winter it appears to be necessary to go several stations south of Florida.

"THE public schools must be kept out of politics, and politics must be kept out of the public schools." That has the right ring.

THE original of Dickens' "Little Dorrit" is still alive, at the age of 90. But she has changed so you would scarcely know her.

THE police are snuggling up to the opinion that there are other Hochs with a large and growing collection of other victims.

AT any rate, there seems to be no doubt that Addicks has run through with the most of Senator Allee's.

IT looks as if Gen. Kouropatkin were confronted by a theory and flanked by a condition.

APPARENTLY Lecturer John L. Sullivan thinks he would draw better if he could nag Prof. Jeems Corbett into knocking him out again.

COAL oil is said to be good for frost bites. To take the frost out more quickly and effectually, apply a lighted match after putting on the oil.

IN his speech at "Little Hungary" Mr. Roosevelt said nothing to which Big Hungary can take the slightest exception.

JUST the same, an enlightened self-interest will prompt that colossal life insurance company to iron out its wrinkles at its earliest possible convenience. There are emergencies in which time is worth a million dollars a minute.

MR. HARLAN will learn with deep chagrin that the platform on which he is running for mayor doesn't please Judge Dunne.

EVEN the tarpon crop in Florida is so badly chilled that the amateur fishermen are gathering it in prematurely to save it.

ALL good citizens, let us hope, are suitably grateful for one day's respite from snow shoveling.

IT is saddening to learn that the Elks are exterminating the elk for the sake of its teeth.

THE 400,000 merchants of the central west who have been invited to visit Chicago next month need not fear to come. Somewhere within the city's 186 square miles of area, we dare say, room will be found for all of them.

IF Niagara ever "goes dry," as threatened, a large number of luckless hackmen will be compelled to go the same way.

IT may be affirmed in the most positive manner that there will be no falling off in the crop of candidates for mayor, whether the salary that goes with the job be raised or not.

THE conductor, ere he receives a fare, must look at the car thermometaire.

MR. HYDE will give no more Sherry dinners of that particular brand.

BUT Judge Swayne may have handed unusually large tips to the porters.

EVIDENCE continues to accumulate that the north pole is moving gradually in this direction.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Misnomer.

Aunt Caroline, from beyond the suburbs, was looking at the animals in one of the cages.

"What sort o' critters be they?" she asked the attendant.

"Cinnamon bears, ma'am," he replied.

"They don't smell a bit like cinnamon," commented Aunt Caroline, passing on to the next cage.

Soothing Him.

Young Mr. Feathertop—"Baw Jove, he called me a doddering idiot!"

Miss Tartun—"I'd sue him for slander. 'Doddering' is certainly actionable."

Omissions of History.

Sam Patch had leaped Niagara falls, according to previous announcement, and was resting comfortably in the hotel, when a delegation from one of the interior counties came to call upon him.

"We've got a pretty sizable waterfall in our neighborhood," they said, "and we'd like to have you come there and jump it some moonlight evening."

"How much is there in it?" asked Mr. Patch.

"We'll give you $50 and expenses."

"H'mph—how high is your fall?"

"It's something like 225 feet."

"Nit!" he said. "That's too long a jump for a one night stand."

Instructing his press agent to show the gentlemen out, he turned to his dime novel again.

Not Likely to Be Unanimous.

The Doctor—"The president asks nothing more than a 'square deal' for every man, whether he is white or black. Surely all the people will say amen to that."

The Professor—"Not quite. There's a lot of finicky people that will say ahmen to it."

Last Straw.

The McGargles had moved here lately from Buffalo.

Mrs. McGargle came home from a shopping trip downtown with weeping eyes and a red nose.

"I've fought off homesickness until today," she said, plying her handkerchief, "but when the street car conductor gave me back the dime I had handed him and said he didn't take Canadian money, I just couldn't hold my feelings in any longer." C. W. T.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

NOT a single one of the twenty-eight Irish representative peers elected for life to represent the Irish peerage in the house of lords is a nationalist, or in sympathy with the political aspirations of the vast majority of the Irish people. But there is one Irish peer of the realm who is an ardent home ruler—namely: Lord Emly, who formerly belonged to the unionist party, from which he seceded. There are some who insist that his desertion of the unionist cause for the nationalist camp was due to disappointed ambition. He acted as gentleman usher to the earl of Spencer when the latter was viceroy of Ireland, and afterward was state steward to the Earl Cowper when the latter reigned as lord lieutenant of Dublin castle. On these slender political services of a more or less honorary character he is said to have based extravagant hopes of advancement in rank and in office.

As the government of the day did not see its way to satisfy his aspirations he one morning announced that he had espoused the home rule cause, and when he found that his political conversion attracted too little attention he proceeded to deliver himself of a series of political speeches of such virulence against the unionist government that the lord chancellor of Ireland availed himself of his prerogative to remove Lord Emly's name from the list of deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace in the county of Limerick. The only other instance in modern times of a peer having been subjected to measures of this kind on the part of the government is that of the late Lord Rossmore, who incurred the anger of the government of the day in a similar manner.

Lord Emly is half French, his mother having been a daughter of the late comte de Montigny, and from her he has inherited a château and an estate in France. His appearance is that rather of a foreigner than of a Britisher or Irishman. He is tall, dark, and clean shaven, and both in his manner and speech betrays his largely foreign education. His father was raised to the peerage as Lord Emly for valuable services in parliament and in the administration during a quarter of a century, having held in turn the offices of postmaster general and of under secretary of state for the colonies.

It is only fair to Lord Emly to state that while he is extremely unpopular in the house of lords and in London society, he is greatly liked by the masses in the south of Ireland, where he is at the head of an organization known as the Land and Labor association. He has a beautiful country place on the banks of the Shannon, and, thanks to his exertions as a member of the county council, the system of giving the contracts for the repair of the roads directly to the laborers instead of to the farmers as middlemen was established. Limerick is the only county in Ireland where the system prevails over all the roads. The fight for "direct labor" was a long one, and to celebrate its victory the laborers of the county presented Lord Emly, whose patronymic is Monsell, with a magnificent silver mounted blackthorn shillalah.

Lord Beaconsfield occupies to such an extent the attention of the public just at present, in connection with the recent appearance of his unfinished novel, that I wonder that no one has thought of quoting his remarkable views on the subject of the persecution of the religious orders and suppression of monasteries and convents which formed the principal feature of the policy of the now defunct Combes cabinet in France. True, Lord Beaconsfield when he delivered himself upon the subject had in mind the suppression of the religious orders in England at the time of the reformation. But his remarks are quite as applicable to the modern twentieth century persecution of the religious orders in France.

Writing in his novel, entitled "Sybil; or, The Two Nations," a novel which was nothing more nor less than a political and social manifesto, he strongly championed the cause of the religious orders and deplored their persecution, not as a matter of religion but from the point of view of the welfare of the commonwealth. The monks, he writes, "were easy landlords; their rents were low, and as they could possess no private property they had no object in saving money. They lived, received, and expended in common. The farmer and the tenent had a deathless landlord. All was certain. The manor had not to dread a change of lords, nor the oaks to tremble at the ax of the squandering heir. The monks, in short, were always the same, in every district a point of refuge for all who needed succor, counsel, and protection, a body of individuals having no cares of their own, with wisdom to guide the inexperienced, with wealth to relieve the suffering, and often with power to protect the oppressed."

And then he goes on to say:

"People today have not the faintest idea of the appearance of England prior to the dissolution of the religious orders. Why, in England and Wales alone there were of these institutions—I mean monasteries, convents, chantries, and great hospitals—considerably over 3,000, all of them grand buildings, many of them of exquisite beauty. There were on an average in every county at least twenty structures such as this—establishments as vast, as magnificent, and as beautiful as your Belvoirs and your Chatsworths, your Wentworths and your Stowes. Try to imagine the effect of thirty or forty Chatsworths in this county, the proprietors of which were never absent. You complain enough now of absentees. The monks were never nonresidents. They expended their revenue among those whose labor had produced it. They built and planted, as they did everything else, for posterity. Their churches were cathedrals, their schools colleges, and their halls and libraries the muniment rooms of kingdoms; their woods and waters, their farms and gardens were laid out and disposed on a scale and in a spirit that are now extinct. They made the country beautiful and the people proud of their country."

From this it will be seen that Lord Beaconsfield, a cynic in matters of creed and religion, would as a matter of policy rather than faith have strongly disapproved of the course adopted by the Combes administration in endeavoring to drive the religious orders out of the country and to break up the monasteries and convents throughout the length and breadth of France, converting them to other uses less philanthropic assuredly than those of the religious communities to which they had belonged.

Gen. Botha, the well known Boer leader, has just been placed in mourning by the death at Pretoria of his father-in-law, Commandant Cherry Emmet. Like the New York Emmets of the present day, he was descended from Thomas Addis Emmet, the elder brother of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, who was executed at Dublin in 1803. Thomas Addis Emmet took the United Irish oath, boldly in open court, in 1795, while defending a prisoner, and was thrown into prison as a leader of the movement, first in Kilmainham jail at Dublin, and then in Fort George, Scotland. After four years of captivity he was restored to freedom, but was banished and came to the United States, where he died as the leader of the New York bar a quarter of a century later.

Three notable names appear as directors on the prospectus of a New South African gold mine company, which has just been launched in London, and in which a considerable amount of French capital is embarked. One of the names is that of Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, the senior equerry of King Edward and one of the oldest and most trusted members of his household, who for many years filled the office of private secretary to Queen Alexandra. Another is "Count" Jacques de Waru, whose title was conferred upon him the other day not by any reigning sovereign but by the French pretender, the duke of Orleans, in recognition of the services of his wife, the former Marquise Hervey de St. Denis, to the royalist cause, into which she has brought many of the new rich. She is a daughter of the late Baron Ward, who started life as a Yorkshire stable boy and rose to be a baron and prime minister of the duchy of Lucca.

The president of the company is the duc de Luynes, who is honorary chief of the household to the duke of Orleans, and who lost his father on the battlefield of Patay in the war of 1870. The origin of the De Luynes family is Florentine, and his house owns no less than four ducal titles, while he became by his marriage a brother-in-law of the duc d'Uzes, who, if there were a court and a peerage, would be premier peer of France. The duke de Luynes, though he owns the magnificent château of Dampierre, is not reputed rich.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

All in the Perspective.

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

"Was it not grand," the first man said,
"The way they did and dared
With death each side and overhead
While distant watchers stared,
Expecting them to fall beneath
The enemy they met
With setting jaws and clinching teeth?"
The other said: "You bet!"

"Aye, heroes!" cried the first one then.
"Such heroes as arise
From out the ranks of common men—
They seek no place nor prize!
Theirs but to do their duty—theirs
To execute commands.
The uniform that each man wears
A badge of merit stands."

The other said: "Exactly right!
The world has seldom known
Of men who fought so good a fight—
Their record stands alone."
"Hurrah for them! Hurrah for you!"
The first man shouted then.
"Let's do what little we may do
For all those gallant men.

"Let us get up a purse for these
Who leap at duty's calls—
The firemen brave who faint and freeze
Beneath the blazing walls."
"What's that?" the other person yelled.
"I thought you meant those chaps—
Those Russians who got up and held
That hill against the Japs!"

Go find a certain ancient tome
And you'll see written there:
"When charity begins at home,
It gets its finish there!"

W. D. N.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS

Hofmann Recital.

Josef Hofmann was in one of his robust moods at his piano recital last evening in Music hall. His audience was not of large proportions, but he spared neither muscle nor piano in his endeavor to impress. If, however, in certain of his climaxes he failed to bear in mind the limitations of his instrument and asked of it a tonal utterance which it could not give without sacrificing beauty and purity, he also failed not to give to his listeners many proofs of his high abilities as executive and interpretative artist. He is one of the most interesting and most satisfying of the younger pianists now before the public, and even on an occasion such as last night when he evidently is not in his best mood for recital giving, he can win attention, charm his hearers, and compel their approval. The mechanics of his art he has absolutely at his command, and his performances are invariably characterized by so much of ease and surety that the mere technical finish present in them lends them the power to please. But aside from the digital and pedal skill displayed there are ever in his work musical values which are the product of thorough musicianship, artistic temperament, and wideawake intelligence, and which make technic only the clear, fine medium through which a strong, masterful musical personality is transmitted. He is a thinking pianist, is Hofmann, and everything he does is interesting.

He had arranged a program which began with the Liszt transcription of the Bach G minor Prelude and Fugue, which was played with delightful clarity in voice leading, and with splendid proportioning of the separate component parts to each other and to the whole. A minuet in antique style by Sgambati was attractive, and the first group of the program closed with the Chopin B minor Sonata, the opening allegro and the final presto of which were eloquently delivered, virile strength and breadth characterizing the more dramatic moments, and rare tonal beauty the more poetic ones. Seven compositions by Russian composers added an element of novelty to the program. A "Sonata quasi una fantasia" by Medtner proved an energetic, positive piece of writing, large in form and manner and technically exacting. Its pronounced Russian flavor lent it piquancy and charm. The Rachmaninoff C sharp minor Prelude has long been familiar, but Mr. Hofmann loosed in its climax all his pianistic demons and indulged in something that was so slightly removed from pounding that fine choice of terms would be required to describe it otherwise. "En Boheme," by Sternberg, is a lyric trifle made pleasing by its quaint melodic material and its neat workmanship. Two etudes by Scriabine were noticeably in the style which has won for their composer the title of the "Russian Chopin," but both proved effective. A Berceuse by Liadow was interesting and pleasing, but the Caprice in A flat by Rubinstein had little save brilliancy and the fame of its writer to lend it value.

Mr. Hofmann will give a second recital in Music hall next Sunday afternoon.

The Chicago Orchestra will have as soloist at its public rehearsal this afternoon in Orchestra hall Charles Moerenhout, one of the violinists of the orchestra. He will be heard in the Saint-Saëns Concerto, in A major, op. 20. The orchestral selections will include as absolute novelty a symphonic prologue by Hugo Kaun entitled "Mary Magdalene." The more familiar selections are the "Phedre" Overture of Massenet, Saint-Saëns' second Symphony, the "Kreutzer Sonata" Variations as arranged for string orchestra by Mr. Thomas, and the well known excerpts from the third act of "Die Meistersinger."

The program for the chamber music concert to be given in Music hall next Monday evening by the Kneisel Quartet of Boston will consist of the Brahms Quartet in A minor, op. 51, No. 2; two movements from a Quartet in G minor, op. 10, by the French composer, Debussy; Hugo Wolf's "Italian Serenade" and the Beethoven Quartet in B flat major, op. 18, No. 6.

At the D'Albert concert, which is to take place in Orchestra hall on Monday evening, Feb. 27, D'Albert will play the Liszt E flat Concerto and two Impromptus of Schubert, will direct the orchestra in a performance of the Overture to his own opera, "Der Improvisator," and in the accompaniments to the four songs of his which Mrs. D'Albert will sing—"Wie wir die Natur erleben," "Mittelalterliche Venushymne," "Lebenschlitten," and "Wiegenlied." The Chicago Orchestra, under Mr. Stock, will accompany Mr. D'Albert in the Concerto and will play the Weber "Oberon" Overture and the Liszt "Les Preludes."

Ernest Thompson Seton will deliver a new illustrated lecture entitled "Wild Animals at Home" at Music hall tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The stereopticon views used in the course of the lecture are said to be unusually interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's engagement, which begins here on March 6, will be played at Powers' theater instead of the Illinois, at which it originally was booked. She will have the same company as appeared with her in "The Sorceress" in the east, and will devote the two weeks to the Sardou play.

Margaret Anglin's coming to the Studebaker next week is "indefinitely postponed." "The Girl and the Bandit" will remain there two weeks longer and probably will be followed on March 6 by "The County Chairman," which will come for a fortnight stay.

Alexander von Mitzel, who was leading man with Blanche Walsh for two seasons, playing Dimitri to her Maslova in "Resurrection" and Gregoire in "The Kreutzer Sonata," is coming to Chicago to play Florizel in "The Winter's Tale" with Frederick Warde and Kathryn Kidder at McVicker's theater next week.

W. L. HUBBARD.

WHAT HAS THE ASPHALT TRUST TO DO WITH VENEZUELA QUARREL?

United States Faces an "Affair" with the Fiery South American Republic, but Nobody Seems to Know What It's All About.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—We are getting around to Venezuela, evidently. The hitch in the San Domingo proceedings, caused by the senate's insistence upon its constitutional prerogatives, has delayed the movement, but the state department has now submitted that matter to congress, and it will no doubt receive prompt attention. After that Venezuela comes in the order of precedence. There is nothing ahead of it on the list; our fleet is ready for maneuvers in the Caribbean—why not Venezuela next?

Nobody seems to know exactly what our quarrel is. Full information presumably is in the hands of the government, but nothing of importance leaks out. Of course, one can take his choice among rumors. The supply is large and varied, not to say bewildering. But for real facts, or even for theories that appeal to the enlightened judgment, the sober citizen is at a loss.

A few weeks ago a New York newspaper whose Washington representative is known to be in the secretary of state's confidence quoted him as saying that the administration would proceed cautiously in the Venezuela matter, and threw out the intimation that Mr. Hay was not at all sure as to the merits of the various contentions.

The same dispatch went on to specify two of the most pressing of these—first, the expulsion from Venezuela of a Frenchman who had been editing a paper at Caracas, and who, the authorities claimed, had violated a law of the country which prohibited the emission of false reports concerning the government. This editor now claims to be a naturalized American citizen, though there seems to be some doubt concerning the legitimacy of his pretensions. I hardly think the government will make an issue in this regard, with Mr. Hay's consent at least, for the state department has just appealed to congress for legislation that will prevent the flagrant impostures involved in "false, fraudulent, improper, and improvident naturalization."

Plaint of the Asphalt Trust.

The only casus belli left, therefore, is the alleged ill treatment by Venezuela of the American concern known in this country as the asphalt trust. The concern complains that the Venezuelan government is about to revoke its concessions through the courts of the country, and represents to the state department that these courts are corrupt and unreliable to an extent forbidding the idea of justice to any foreigner.

If there be any other foundation for the current rumors of hostile measures meditated by the administration, I do not know of them. Certainly the rumors in question hint at no others, for of course the United States would not contemplate a naval demonstration and discipline of extreme rigor on the complaint from Europe that the Venezuelan custom houses are not yielding enough to satisfy the expectations of foreign creditors. That can hardly be our affair after the intervention of The Hague tribunal, and in no event a warrant for warlike or violent expedients. Upon the whole, I think it safe to assume that gossip rests upon the asphalt matter and that action by the United States, if any be really contemplated, has the asphalt trust for its inspiration.

Venezuela's Side of It.

The Venezuelan side of the case is that the present holder of the Bermudez concession—the asphalt trust—has through its managing officials failed to comply with the conditions upon which the concession was granted. It is shown that the original grant contained a proviso revoking the charter in the event of such failure, and the argument is that, since the question is one of fact, the trust has nothing to fear if its good faith be susceptible of proof.

Venezuela claims, moreover, that the trust encouraged and gave financial aid to the Matos insurrection, and that its annual report for 1902 will show an expenditure of $400,000 "for warfare."

This, also, is a question of fact which the trust, if innocent, need not fear to meet. Nevertheless, in this respect, as in respect of the alleged forfeiture of its privileges, the trust appealed to Washington for protection against the injustice of a court which had not then rendered judgment!

The trust, therefore, was in the position of accepting favors from a government which it denounced as dishonest and corrupt and of asking the United States to punish an outrage which had not so far been committed.

Castro Challenges the Trust.

Nor is this all. When President Castro heard that the asphalt trust had asserted the impossibility of obtaining justice in a Venezuelan court he promptly offered to transfer the controversy to a United States court. To that end he loaded a vessel with asphalt taken from the Bermudez mines and sent it to New York for sale, thus inviting the trust to bring the question into litigation here. All this he did with ostentation. He paraded his purpose in the newspapers, and when the vessel touched at New York its arrival was announced with every circumstance of publicity.

The trust, however, studiously ignored Venezuela's challenge. No notice was taken of this flagrant seizure and sale of property which the trust officials had been loudly claiming as their own. An opportunity to prove—in one of our own courts, at least—that they had been unjustly oppressed and despoiled was permitted to pass without the lifting of a hand.

It may be said, of course, that a decision in one of our courts would not have been binding on Venezuela, but it must be admitted, on the other hand, that such a decision would at least have lifted the asphalt trust's case out of the domain of newspaper gossip and state department intrigue. It would have authorized the country to believe that the trust had a case it was willing to submit to inspection, and conferred much needed dignity on an attitude which at that time seemed to shrink from scrutiny.

Where Does Greene Come In?

There are all sorts of minor details and speculations. For example, Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was a prominent official of the asphalt trust up to the moment of its collapse and bankruptcy, is a close friend of President Roosevelt. I cannot imagine that there is anything in this, but such happens to be the fact.

Moreover, Gen. Greene's appearance is calculated to appeal to the imagination. Seldom, if ever, have I beheld a more warlike and impressive figure or quailed under a glance more suggestive of battle, victory, and devastation. Still, though he and the president are kindred spirits in all martial and strenuous respects, I am quite sure that there is in the conjunction nothing more than the sympathy of heroic impulse and achievement.

Then, again, the assistant secretary of state, the Hon. Francis B. Loomis, was our minister to Venezuela during the lush days of the asphalt trust and incurred President Castro's suspicion and resentment because of alleged partiality for that more or less esteemed corporation. Castro, in fact, asked for his recall, though he did so in error, I am sure. Nevertheless, all these conditions are present, and they serve the purpose of irreverent busybodies who would rather make mischief than wear diamonds purchased with their own money.

Now, at last, the Venezuelan court has rendered judgment, revoking the Bermudez concessions, and the issue is fairly joined. Whether the United States government will take the ground that the court is corrupt and its decisions entitled to contempt remains to be seen. Certainly, it is an interesting situation from which we may reasonably expect much in a sensational way.

Alexander's Ragtime Band.

Alexander's Ragtime band, which has been playing at the Majestic for the last two weeks, will be succeeded by Ward and Vokes in a new farce by Harry Cort Smith, entitled "The Rounders," which will be produced for the first time on any stage at the Majestic next Monday evening.

Plays and Players.

Mme. Modjeska will begin an engagement at the Grand opera house next Monday evening in "Mary Stuart."

Mme. Nazimova will begin an engagement at the Garrick next Monday evening in "Hedda Gabler."

Mme. Calvé will sing at the Auditorium next Sunday evening.

Mme. Sembrich will sing at the Auditorium next Thursday evening.

Mme. Gadski will sing at the Auditorium next Saturday afternoon.

Alexander von Mitzel, who was leading man with Blanche Walsh for two seasons, playing Dimitri to her Maslova in "Resurrection" and Gregoire in "The Kreutzer Sonata," is coming to Chicago to play Florizel in "The Winter's Tale" with Frederick Warde and Kathryn Kidder at McVicker's theater next week.

W. L. HUBBARD.

"A CHANCE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT."

[From Collier's Weekly.]

The president has an opportunity to do another stroke of good by refusing to promote Judge Kohlsaat from the District to the Circuit court of the United States. This judge has made himself all right with Senator Hopkins by the scandalous appointment of the senator's son to a judicial office for which he was unfitted, and the senator will no doubt offer the quid pro quo. It is likely, however, that the president will refuse to accept the responsibility for such a deal.

The judiciary has altogether too much hankering after political intrigue in our country. The relation between judges and politicians was the greatest obstacle in the reforms attempted as circuit attorney by Mr. Folk, and the same dishonorable attitude of the bench is too obvious in a large percentage of our states.

Chicago, however, seems to be the hotbed of extraneous activity by the judges. Ardent yearning for the limelight is the disease which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE finds in the judiciary, and it well says that judicial decorum is a necessity of popular respect, some of which will disappear for every judge who turns gamester or clown. It describes five judges, without giving their names, which are easily surmised.

Judge Grosscup is pictured as romping up and down the city, inspecting public utility corporations, issuing pronunciamentos, making speeches, writing inflammatory articles for the magazines, suggesting himself as candidate for governor, senator, or vice president, and fearing that if he should become immersed in his judicial duties he would be forgotten.

Judge Tuley sends out proclamations to the people, suggesting that those who differ with him are worse than bandits.

Judge Dunne is probably to be the democratic candidate for the mayoralty.

Judge Carter races down to the capital of the state to denounce the press and give extrajudicial opinions about measures before the legislature.

The Kohlsaat case is the one of most immediate bearing on the president's duties. It is a favorable opportunity to give Senator Albert J. Hopkins a turning down.

Learn the Words.

Every boy can whistle "Yankee Doodle," but how many can repeat the words that go with the tune? A schoolmaster who lately asked his pupils to do it found them all deficient on that score. Quite likely the same experience might be had with most of their elders.—Boston Herald.

Two Exceptions.

"They say that all the world loves a lover," said the rejected suitor as he ate his dinner from the mantelpiece. "But there are generally two exceptions to the rule—the girl you want to be your wife and the man you want to be your father-in-law."—Princeton Tiger.

Stern Father.

A girl who lived out at Luzerne
Had a pa who was crabbed and stern,
He'd startle young men
By appearing at 10,
And saying, "I move we adjourn."
—Kansas City Times.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1

ROOSEVELT'S PLEA FOR SAN DOMINGO

President Says United States Cannot Escape Plain Duty Under Monroe Doctrine.

MUST ACT OR STEP ASIDE.

American Policy and Interests in Peril if Foreign Nations Intervene.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt's message, transmitting to the senate the new Dominican protocol of an agreement providing for the collection and disbursement by the United States of the customs revenues of San Domingo for the settlement of all the obligations of that government, was today made public by order of the senate in executive session.

The document includes the new agreement as well as the original protocol and award of the commission of arbitration for the settlement of the claims of the San Domingo Improvement company, under which agents of the United States are already collecting the revenues at certain of the ports of the Dominican government.

The message of the president outlined the policy of the administration in relation to the Monroe doctrine, holding that it demanded that this government take charge of the customs of American states when it is manifest that they are unable to maintain their own finances.

Text of the Message.

The text of President Roosevelt's message is as follows:

"To the Senate: I submit herewith a protocol concluded between the Dominican republic and the United States.

"The conditions in the republic of Santo Domingo have been growing steadily worse for many years. There have been many disorders and revolutions, and debts have been contracted beyond the power of the republic to pay. Some of these debts were properly contracted and are held by those who have a legitimate right to their money. Others are without question improper or fraudulent, constituting claims which should never be paid in full and perhaps only to the extent of a small portion of their nominal value.

"Certain countries have long felt themselves aggrieved because of the nonpayment of debts due their citizens. The only way in which foreign creditors could ever obtain from the republic itself any guaranty of payment would be either by the acquisition of territory outright or temporarily, or else by taking possession of the custom houses; and would, of course, in itself, in effect, be taking possession of a certain amount of territory.

Responsibilities of Monroe Doctrine.

"It has for some time been obvious that those who profit by the Monroe doctrine must accept certain responsibilities along with the rights which it confers, and that to some statement applies to those who would uphold the doctrine.

"It cannot be too often and too emphatically asserted that the United States has not the slightest desire for territorial aggrandizement at the expense of any of its southern neighbors, and will not treat the Monroe doctrine as an excuse for such aggrandizement on its part. We do not propose to take possession of Santo Domingo or exercise any control over the island save what is necessary to its financial rehabilitation in connection with the collection of revenue, part of which will be turned over to the government to meet the necessary expense of running it, and part of which will be distributed pro rata among the creditors of the republic upon a basis of absolute equity.

"The justification for the United States taking this burden and incurring this responsibility is to be found in the fact that it is incompatible with international equity for the United States to refuse to allow other powers to take the only means at their disposal of satisfying the claims of their creditors and yet to refuse itself to take any such steps.

What Powers May Do.

"An aggrieved nation can without interfering with the Monroe doctrine take what action it sees fit in the adjustment of its disputes with American states, provided that such action does not take the shape of interference with their form of government or of the adjustment of their territory under any disguise. But, short of this, when the question is one of a money claim, the only way which remains, finally, to collect it is a blockade or bombardment, or the seizure of the custom houses, and this means, as has been said above, what is in effect a possession, even though only a temporary possession, of territory. The United States then becomes a party in interest, because under the Monroe doctrine it cannot see any European power take and permanently occupy the territory of one of these republics; and yet such seizure of territory, disguised or undisguised, may eventually offer the only way in which the power in question can collect any debts unless there is interference on the part of the United States.

Trouble Facing Domingo.

"One of the difficult and increasingly complicated problems which often arise in Santo Domingo grows out of the violations of contracts and concessions, sometimes improvidently granted, with valuable privileges and exemptions stipulated for upon grossly inadequate considerations which were burdensome to the state, and which are not infrequently disregarded and violated by the governing authorities.

"Citizens of the United States and of other governments holding these concessions and contracts appeal to their respective governments for active protection and intervention. Except for arbitrary wrong done or sanctioned by superior authority to persons in vested property rights the United States government, following its traditional usage in such cases, aims to go no further than the mere use of its good offices, a measure which frequently proves ineffective.

"On the other hand there are governments which do sometimes take energetic action for the protection of their subjects in the enforcement of merely contractual claims, and thereupon American concessionnaires, backed by powerful influences, make loud appeal to the United States government in precisely such cases for similar action. They contend that in the actual posture of affairs their valuable properties are practically confiscated, that American enterprise is paralyzed, and that unless they are fully protected, even by the enforcement of their mere contractual rights, it means the abandonment to the subjects of other governments of the interests of American trade and commerce through the sacrifice of their property by excessive taxes imposed in violation of contract, and by other devices, and the sacrifice of the output of their mines and other industries and even of their railway and shipping interests, which they have established in connection with the exploitation of their concessions.

Arbitration Is of No Avail.

"As a method of solution of the complicated problem arbitration has become negligible inasmuch as, in the condition of its finances, an award against the republic is worthless unless its payment is secured by the pledge of at least some portion of the customs revenues. This pledge is ineffectual without actual delivery over of the custom houses to secure the appropriation of the revenues to the payment of the debts.

"This situation again reacts injuriously upon the relations of the United States with foreign nations. For when an award and such security are thus obtained in the case of the San Domingo Improvement company, some foreign government complains that the award conflicts with its rights as a creditor to some portion of these revenues under an earlier pledge, and still other governments complain that an award in any considerable sum, secured by pledges of the customs revenues, is prejudicial to the payment of their equally meritorious claims out of the ordinary revenues, and thus controversies are begotten between the United States and other creditor nations because of the apparent sacrifice of some of their claims, which may be just or may be grossly exaggerated, but which the United States government cannot inquire into without giving grounds of offense to other friendly creditor nations.

"Still further illustrations might easily be furnished of the hopelessness of the present situation growing out of the social disorders and the bankrupt finances of the Dominican republic, where for considerable periods during recent years the bonds of civil society have been practically dissolved.

Rights of Foreign Governments.

"Under the accepted law of nations foreign governments are within their right, if they choose to exercise it, when they actively intervene in support of the contractual claims of their subjects. They sometimes exercise this power and on account of commercial rivalries there is a growing tendency on the part of other governments more and more to aid diplomatically in the enforcement of the claims of their subjects.

"In view of the dilemma in which the government of the United States is thus placed it must either adhere to its usual attitude of nonintervention in such cases—an attitude proper under normal conditions but one which in this particular kind of case results to the disadvantage of its citizens in comparison with those of other states—or else it must, in order to be consistent in its policy, actively intervene to protect the contracts and concessions of its citizens engaged in agriculture, commerce, and transportation in competition with the subjects and citizens of other states. This course would render the United States the insurer of all the speculative risks of its citizens in public securities and franchises of Santo Domingo.

"Under the plan in the protocol herewith submitted to the senate, insuring a faithful collection and application of the revenues to the specified objects, we are well assured that this difficult task can be accomplished with the friendly coöperation and good will of all the parties concerned and to the great relief of the Dominican republic.

"The conditions in the Dominican republic not only constitute a menace to our relations with other foreign nations, but they also concern the prosperity of the people of the island, as well as the security of American interests, and they are intimately associated with the interests of the south Atlantic and gulf states, the normal expansion of whose commerce lies in that direction. At one time, and that only a year ago, three revolutions were in progress in the island at the same time."

Domingo's Deplorable Finances.

The president then gives some estimated figures on the financial situation in the island, which, reduced to table form, show the following results:

Population	610,000
Public debt	$32,280,000
Owed in Europe	22,000,000
Total debt	52,280,000
Revenue for year	1,850,000
Current expenses	1,300,000
Payments on foreign debts due this year	1,700,000
Arrears due now	900,000
Required for all payments this year	3,900,000
Deficiency in sight	2,050,000

Foreign Creditors Urge Action.

Continuing his message, the president says:

"The representatives of European governments have several times approached the secretary of state, setting forth the wrongs and intolerable delays to which they have been subjected at the hands of successive governments of Santo Domingo in the collection of their just claims, and intimating that unless the Dominican government should receive some assistance from the United States in the way of regulating its finances the creditor governments in Europe would be forced to resort to more effective measures of compulsion to secure the satisfaction of their claims.

"If the United States government declines to take action and other foreign governments resort to action to secure payment of their claims, the latter would be entitled, according to the decision of The Hague tribunal in the Venezuelan cases, to the preferential payment of their claims; and this would absorb all the Dominican revenues and would be a virtual sacrifice of American claims and interests in the island.

Might Seize Custom Houses.

"If, moreover, any such action should be taken by them, the only method to enable them to secure the payment of their claims would be to take possession of the custom houses, and, considering the state of the Dominican finances, this would mean a definite and possibly permanent occupation of Dominican territory, for no period could be set to the time which would be necessarily required for the payment of their obligations and unliquidated claims.

"The United States government could not interfere to prevent such seizure and occupation of Dominican territory without either itself proposing some feasible alternative in the way of action or else virtually saying to the European governments that they would not be allowed to collect their claims.

"This would be an unfortunate attitude for the government of the United States to be forced to maintain at present. It cannot with propriety say that it will protect its own citizens and interests on the one hand, and yet on the other hand refuse to allow other governments to protect their citizens and interests.

History of Improvement Company.

"The actual situation in the Dominican republic perhaps cannot be more forcibly stated than by giving a brief account of the case of the San Domingo Improvement company.

"From 1860 to 1897 the Dominican government issued successive series of bonds, the majority of which were in the hands of European holders. Successive issues bore interest at rates ranging from 2½ to 6 per cent, and, what with commissions and other deductions and the heavy discount in the market, the government probably did not receive over 50 to 75 per cent of their nominal value. Other portions of the debt were created by loans, for which the government received only one-half of the amount it was nominally to repay, and these obligations bore interest at the rate of 1 to 2 per cent a month on their face, some of them compounded monthly.

"The improvidence of the government in its financial management was due to its weakness, to its impaired credit, and to its pecuniary needs, occasioned by frequent insurrections and revolutionary changes, and by its inability to collect its revenues.

Placed in American Hands.

"In 1888 the government, in order to secure the payment of an issue of bonds, placed the custom houses and the collection of its customs duties, which are substantially the only revenues of the republic, in the hands of the Westendorps, bankers, of Amsterdam, Holland. But the national debt continued to grow, and the nation finally intrusted the collection of its revenues to an American corporation, the San Domingo Improvement company, which was to take over the bonds of the Westendorps.

"The Dominican government finally became dissatisfied with this arrangement, and in 1891 ousted the improvement company from its custom houses and took into its hands the collections of its revenues. The company thereupon appealed to the United States government to maintain it in its position, but its request was refused.

"The Dominican government then sent its minister of foreign affairs to Washington to negotiate a settlement. He admitted that the improvement company had equities which ought not to be disregarded, and the department of state suggested that the Dominican government and the improvement company should effect, by private negotiation, a satisfactory settlement between them.

"They accordingly entered into an arrangement for a settlement which was mutually satisfactory to the parties. A similar arrangement was likewise made between the Dominican government and the European bondholders. The latter arrangement was carried into execution by the Dominican government and payments made toward the liquidation of the bonds held by the European holders.

"The Dominican congress refused to ratify the similar arrangement made with the improvement company and the government refused to provide for the payment of the American claimants. In this state of the case it was evident that a continuance of this treatment of the American creditors and its repetition in other cases would, if allowed to run its course, result in handing over the island to European creditors, and in time would ripen into serious controversies between the United States and other governments unless the United States deliberately and finally abandoned its interests in the island.

"The improvement company and its allied companies held, besides bonds, certain banking and railway interests in the island. The Dominican government, desirous to own and possess these properties, agreed with the companies that the value of their bonds and properties was $4,500,000, and they submitted to arbitration the question as to the installments in which this sum should be paid and the security that should be given.

"The Hon. George Gray, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Hon. Manuel De J. Galvan, both named by the Dominican government, and the Hon. J. G. Carlisle, named by the United States, were the arbitrators and rendered their award on July 14, 1904. By its terms the Dominican government was to pay the above mentioned sum of $4,500,000, with 4 per cent interest per annum, in monthly installments of $37,500 each during two years, and of $41,666.66 each month thereafter, beginning with the month of September, 1904, said award to be secured by the customs revenues and port dues of all the ports on the northern coast of Santo Domingo.

To Hand Over Custom Houses.

"The award further provides for the appointment of a financial agent of the United States, who was authorized, in case of failure during any month to receive the sum then due, to enter into possession of the custom house at Puerto Plata in the first instance and assume charge of the collection of customs duties and port dues and to fix and determine these duties and dues and secure their payment.

"In case the sums collected at Puerto Plata should at any time be insufficient for the payment of the amounts due under the award, or in case of any other manifest necessity, or in case the Dominican government should so request, the financial agent of the United States was authorized to have and exercise at any and all of the other ports above described all the rights and powers vested in him by the award in respect to Puerto Plata.

"Under the award the financial agent could only apply the revenues collected toward its payment after he had first paid the expenses of collection and certain other obligations styled 'apardos,' which constituted prior charges on the revenues assigned.

"These prior charges are specified in the award. The Dominican government defaulted in their payments; and in virtue of the award and the authority conferred by the Dominican government, and at its request, possession was delivered of the custom house of Puerto Plata to the fiscal agent appointed by the United States to collect the revenues assigned by the arbitrators for the payment of the award; and in virtue of the same authority possession of the custom house of Monte Cristi has also been handed over. I submit herewith a report of Mr. John B. Moore, agent of the United States in this case, and a copy of the award of the arbitrators.

Foreign Claims Are Pressing.

"During the last two years the European claimants, except the English, whose interests were embraced in those of the American companies, have, with the support of their respective governments, been growing more and more importunate in pressing their unsatisfied demands. The French and the Belgians in 1901 had entered into a contract with the Dominican government, but after a few payments were made on account it fell into neglect. Other governments also obliged the Dominican government to enter into arrangements of various kinds by which the revenues of the republic were in large part sequestrated, and under one of the agreements, which was concluded with Italy in 1903, the minister of that government was empowered directly to collect from the importers and exporters that portion of the customs revenues assigned to him as security.

"As the result of chronic disorders, attended with a constant increase of debt, the state of things in Santo Domingo has become hopeless, unless the United States or some other strong government shall interpose to bring order out of the chaos. The custom houses, with the exception of the two in the possession of the financial agent appointed by the United States, have become unproductive for the discharge of indebtedness, except as to persons making emergency loans to the government or to its enemies for the purpose of carrying on political contests by force. They have, in fact, become the nuclei of the various revolutions. The first effort of revolutionists is to take possession of a custom house, so as to obtain funds, which are then disposed of at the absolute discretion of those who are collecting them.

Peril to American Interests.

"The chronic disorders prevailing in Santo Domingo have, moreover, become exceedingly dangerous to the interests of Americans holding property in the country. Constant complaints have been received of the injuries and inconveniences to which they have been subjected. As an evidence of the increasing aggravation of conditions, the fact may be mentioned that about a year ago the American railway, which had previously been exempt from such attacks, was seized, its tracks torn up, and a station destroyed by revolutionary bands.

"The ordinary resources of diplomacy and international arbitration are absolutely impotent to deal wisely and effectively with the situation in the Dominican republic, which can only be met by organizing its finances on a sound basis and by placing the custom houses beyond the temptation of insurgent chieftains. Either we must abandon our duty under our traditional policy toward the Dominican people who aspire to a republican form of government while they are actually drifting into a condition of permanent anarchy, in which case we must permit some other government to adopt its own measures in order to safeguard its own interests, or else we must ourselves take seasonable and appropriate action.

Domingo's Appeal for Aid.

"Again and again has the Dominican government invoked on its own behalf the aid of the United States. It has repeatedly done so of recent years. In 1899 it sought to enter into treaty relations by which it would be placed under the protection of the United States government. The request was refused. Again, in January, 1901, its minister of foreign affairs visited Washington and besought the help of the United States government to enable it to escape from its financial and social disorders. Compliance with his request was again declined, for this government has been most reluctant to interfere in any way, and finally concluded to take action only because it has become evident that failure to do so may result in a situation fraught with grave danger to the cause of international peace.

"In 1903 a report of a foreign government proposed to the United States the joint fiscal control of the Dominican republic by certain creditor nations, and that the latter should take charge of the custom houses and revenues and give to the Dominican government a certain percentage and apply the residue to the payment ratably of claims of foreign creditors. The United States government declined to approve or to enter into such an arrangement. But it has now become evident that decided action of some kind cannot be much longer delayed.

"The most wise measure of international statesmanship, the Platt amendment, has provided a method for preventing such difficulties from arising in the new republic of Cuba. In accordance with the terms of this amendment the republic of Cuba cannot issue any bonds which can be collected from Cuba save as a matter of grace unless with the consent of the United States, which is at liberty at all times to take measures to prevent a violation of the letter and spirit of the Platt amendment.

"If a similar plan could be entered upon by the Dominican republic it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to them and to all other peoples, for under such an arrangement no larger debt would be incurred than could be honestly paid, and those who took debts not thus authorized would, by the mere fact of taking them, put themselves in the category of speculators or gamblers who deserved no consideration and who would be permitted to receive none; so that the honest creditor would on the one hand be safe, while on the other hand the republic would be safeguarded against molestation in the interest of mere speculators.

America Faces Two Alternatives.

"But no such plan at present exists, and under existing circumstances when the condition of affairs becomes such as it has become in Santo Domingo, either we must submit to the likelihood of infringement of the Monroe doctrine or we must ourselves agree to some such arrangement as that herewith submitted to the senate.

"In this case, fortunately, the prudent and farseeing statesmanship of the Dominican government has relieved us of all trouble. At their request we have entered into the agreement herewith submitted. Under it the custom houses will be administered peacefully, honestly, and economically, 45 per cent of the proceeds being turned over to the Dominican government and the remainder being used by the United States to pay what proportion of the debts it is possible to pay on an equitable basis. The republic will be secured against over seas aggression. This in reality entails no new obligation upon us, for the Monroe doctrine means precisely such a guarantee on our part.

No Steps Yet Taken.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to state that no step of any kind has been taken by the administration under the terms of the protocol which is herewith submitted.

"The republic of Santo Domingo has by this protocol wisely and patriotically accepted the responsibilities as well as the privileges of liberty and is showing with evident good faith its purpose to pay all that its resources will permit of its obligations. More than this it cannot do, and when it has done this we should not permit it to be molested.

"We, on our part, are simply performing in peaceful manner, not only with the cordial acquiescence but in accordance with the earnest request of the government concerned, part of that international duty which is necessarily involved in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. We are bound to show that we perform this duty in good faith and without any intention of aggrandizing our services at the expense of our weaker neighbors or of conducting ourselves otherwise than so as to benefit both these weaker neighbors and those European powers which may be brought into contact with them.

"It is in the highest degree necessary that we should prove by our action that the world may trust in our good faith and may understand that this international duty will be performed by us within our own sphere, in the interest not merely of ourselves but of all other nations, and with strict justice toward all.

"If this is done a general acceptance of the Monroe doctrine will in the end surely follow; and this will mean an increase of the sphere in which peaceful measures for the settlement of international difficulties gradually displace those of a warlike character.

Cuba Proves Our Good Faith.

"We can point with just pride to what we have done in Cuba as a guaranty of our good faith. We staid in Cuba only so long as to start her aright on the road to self-government, which she has since trod with such marked and distinguished success, and upon leaving the island we exacted no conditions save such as would prevent her from becoming the prey of the stranger. Our purpose in Santo Domingo is beneficent.

"The good that this country got from its action in Cuba was indirect rather than direct. So it is as regards San Domingo. The chief material advantage that will come from the action proposed to be taken will be to Santo Domingo itself and to Santo Domingo's creditors. The advantages that will come to the United States will be indirect, but nevertheless great, for it is supremely to our interest that all the communities immediately south of us should be or become prosperous and stable, and therefore not merely in name but in fact independent and self-governing.

"I call attention to the urgent need of prompt action on this matter. We now have a great opportunity to secure peace and stability in the island, without friction or bloodshed, by acting in accordance with the cordial invitation of the governmental authorities themselves.

"It will be unfortunate from every standpoint if we fail to grasp this opportunity, for such failure will probably mean increasing revolutionary violence in Santo Domingo and possibly embarrassing foreign complications in addition. This protocol affords a practical test of the efficiency of the United States government in maintaining the Monroe doctrine. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White house, Feb. 15, 1905."

Outline of the Protocol.

The protocol signed by the United States and San Domingo, after reciting the necessities of the island republic and disavowing any intention on the part of the United States to "oppress or control the destiny of the Dominican republic," and pledging the United States "to respect the complete territorial integrity of the Dominican republic," includes the following agreements:

1. The United States is to attempt the adjustment of all debts of the Dominican government, foreign and domestic.

2. The United States is to collect all custom house receipts.

3. Forty-five per cent of the amount so collected shall be paid to San Domingo.

4. The United States will apply the remaining 55 per cent toward the payment of Domingo's debts.

5. Domingo is not to change its present tariff without the consent of the president of the United States.

6. The United States will give San Domingo such assistance as it needs to restore its credit, preserve order, and advance the welfare of the republic.

The report of John Bassett Moore, the agent for the United States in the Dominican arbitration, referred to by the president, is a remarkable disclosure of the methods of previous Dominican administrations in dealing with foreign creditors. He tells how the San Domingo Improvement company took over the obligations of the Westendorps, which had been hampered in their operations by the Baring failure in 1890.

The improvement company was successfully carrying out its engagements, when, to prevent seizure of the custom house by the French government in 1895, the company was obliged to undertake to defray the French claims.

Further embarrassment resulted from the depreciation of the island currency by paper adulteration and also from the assassination of President Heureaux. Finally, after repeated hostile collisions with President Jiminez, the company was peremptorily excluded from the discharge of its functions in the collection of the revenues under the laws.

Mr. Moore tells how, after appeals to the Washington government, the company's claims against San Domingo were brought to arbitration and reduced from $6,000,000 to $4,500,000 at the instance of the Dominican government.

All that was left to be settled by arbitration, therefore, was not the amount of the award, but merely the terms and times of payment and the manner of the collection of the installments, which subjects were treated in the protocol signed at San Domingo Jan. 31, 1905.

Island Revenues Dissipated.

Mr. Moore says that it was shown to the arbitrators that the island revenues were being dissipated by disbursement in the shape of "asignaciones," by which is meant unauthorized and unlawful gratuities paid by the existing government to its actual or potential enemies in order to induce them to refrain from raising revolutions.

In conclusion, Mr. Moore insisted that the provisions of the award, while admirably adjusted to the fundamental equities of the case, disclose an evident wish on the part of the arbitrators to be liberal towards the Dominican republic, and the mode of collection established for certain ports was obviously a substitute for the right which the Santo Domingo Improvement company possessed under laws that had never been repealed.

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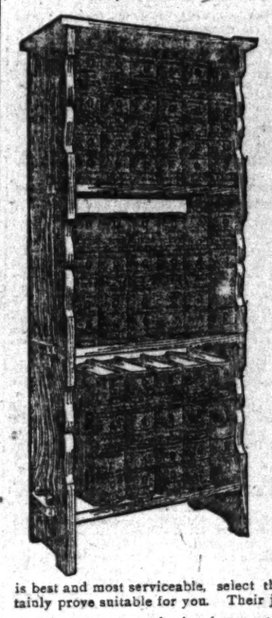

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NATIONAL DATES ARE ANNOUNCED.

Playing Schedule Is Adopted with Only Twenty Conflicting Games.

TAYLOR CASE GROWS HOT.

Attempt to Drop Chicago Affair. Comiskey Makes Charges Against Hart.

COLTS' GAMES AT HOME.

Boston, June 7, 8, 9, 10; Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Sept. 28, 30.

Brooklyn, June 15, 16, 17, 18; Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14; Sept. 25, 26, 27.

New York, June 11, 12, 13, 14; Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10; Sept. 22, 23, 24.

Philadelphia, June 19, 20, 21, 22; July 29, 30, 31; Aug. 1; Oct. 1, 2, 3.

Pittsburg, April 28, 24, 25; June 4, 5; July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; Sept. 4.

Cincinnati, April 19, 20, 21, 22; June 25, 26; July 1; Sept. 1, 2, 19, 20.

St. Louis, May 4, 5, 6, 7, 27, 28; July 4; Sept. 17, 18; Oct. 8.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The National league's playing schedule for the coming season was adopted today, after which the league proceeded to finish up the business of its spring meeting.

After President Pulliam of the National and President Johnson of the American league had exchanged signed copies of their respective schedules the National league magnates, who had been cooling their heels all day long in the Victoria hotel waiting for this formality, got together and quickly adopted the schedule which had been framed by President Pulliam.

There will be only twenty conflicting dates all this season, three in New York, one in Philadelphia, nine in Chicago, and seven in St. Louis. The New York conflicts come on Sept. 2 and 4, the latter being Labor day, when there will be a double header at each park. The Boston Americans will play the Highlanders on that date and the Philadelphia Nationals will play the Giants.

Americans Begin Session.

The schedule meeting of the American league convened at the Hotel Bresin this morning. The clubs were represented as follows: New York, Frank J. Farrell and Joseph Gordon; Boston, John I. Taylor and Carl M. Greene; Philadelphia, Benjamin Shibe and Connie Mack; Washington, B. S. Minor and T. S. Noyes; Chicago, Charles A. Comiskey; Cleveland, C. W. Somers and J. F. Kilfoyle; St. Louis, Robert L. Hedges; Detroit, H. J. Navin.

Rules for the world's championship series were discussed and the minor leagues' proposition was also talked over in an informal manner. Then an adjournment was taken to allow President Johnson to attend a meeting of the national commission. Late tonight the American league went into session again and heard representatives of the minor leagues present their requests for amendments to the agreement.

Backdown in Taylor Case.

During the day, John M. Ward, counsel for Jack Taylor, found out that no charges against the player would be taken under consideration by the national commission after all. James A. Hart, who circulated stories of alleged crookedness in connection with the post-season series in Chicago in 1903, made a complete backdown. But President Comiskey of the Chicago Americans was not satisfied to let the matter drop. He at once filed charges against Hart, which the commission will review at another session tomorrow. Hart will be asked to be present and make a defense. As Taylor is implicated indirectly in these new charges, Ward will request the right to be on hand to look out for the interests of his client.

That the National league men are worried over the Taylor case there seems to be no doubt. Hermann cornered Taylor and proceeded to lay down the law to him in a vehement manner.

"Outrage" Says Comiskey.

Taylor refused to talk of the matter, but it was said Hermann had warned him to refrain from making any further trouble for his accusers on pain of dire punishment. In regard to the Taylor case President Comiskey said:

"The whole case is one of the biggest outrages I ever heard of. The National leaguers have been talking about a player in their own league, calling him a crook and intimating all sorts of raw performances. When asked to toe the scratch with their proof they throw up their hands and quit. I have filed charges against Hart, and demand that some sort of punishment be handed to him for injuring the reputation of my ball club and the game itself. I will push this case against Hart to the limit."

No Juggling of Dates.

It was agreed by the two presidents that no change of dates which would work a hardship to a rival club could be made in either league's schedule without the proposed change being first submitted to the other president for consent.

The National league season consists of 154 games for each team, the pennant race beginning on April 14 with Boston in New York, Philadelphia in Brooklyn, Chicago in St. Louis, and Pittsburg in Cincinnati. On Decoration day Philadelphia is in Boston, Brooklyn in New York, Chicago in Cincinnati, and St. Louis in Pittsburg.

The fourth of July allotment of plums is New York in Philadelphia, Boston in Brooklyn, St. Louis in Chicago, and Cincinnati in Pittsburg. On Labor day Philadelphia will be in New York, Brooklyn in Boston, Cincinnati in St. Louis, and Chicago in Pittsburg. It will be noticed that Pittsburg is scheduled at home for all three holidays.

Adopt Rules for World's Series.

Regulations for governing the world's championship series of seven games were drawn up by the national commission and approved by the National league. All that remains for them to become binding is for the American league to ratify them, which probably will be done tomorrow at its meeting.

The National league amended one of the provisions of its constitution so that in the event of any club not waiving claim to a player whom another club wants to dispose of to a minor league, the former shall pay the latter $1,000 for the player, or else the amount of the draft price paid for the player.

Ball Player to Be Opera Singer.

Robert E. Lynch, baseball coach at Northwestern university, announced yesterday that this season will be his last as a professional baseball player. Since his graduation from Notre Dame in 1902 he has played in several minor leagues, and has signed for this year with Los Angeles. Lynch was prominent in college dramatics, and during the winter months has continued his dramatic studies. At the expiration of his contract with Los Angeles he will join the Castle Square Opera company under the direction of Henry W. Savage.

POSTPONE ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Date for Illinois A. C. Games Changed to March 28 in Order to Save $1,500 for Charity.

The date of the Illinois Athletic club's charity athletic carnival at the Coliseum has been postponed three days, from March 25 to 28, for the purpose of saving $1,500 for the Children's Memorial hospital, which is to receive the proceeds of the meet. By the postponement President Thompson of the I. A. C. has secured the free use of the dirt track and all the seating accommodations for 5,000 to be used by the circus which follows the meet. It is expected the change from Saturday to Tuesday night will not affect the entries of college men.

Walter Camp of Yale has been asked to officiate as referee, and the club's officials feel justified in announcing that he will accept the task.

Chairman Brown of the Chicago Athletic association has promised that the cherry circle will be represented in the meet, and it is expected Ralph Rose, the giant shot putter, recently dismissed from the University of Michigan for competing in New York without the consent of the college authorities, will be a member of the C. A. A. team.

Marshall and Janowski Are Tied.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The tenth game of the international chess match between D. Janowski of this city and Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn was won today by the local player, after eighty-nine moves. The status of the match now is: Marshall, 4; Janowski, 4; drawn, 2.

PLAY TWO GOOD GAMES.

HIGH SCHOOL INDOOR BASEBALL LEAGUE CONTESTS INTEREST.

North Division Defeats Medill for the First Time This Season by a Score of 22 to 2—Caul Pitches in Fine Form and Allows Only Six Hits—Lake View and Wendell Phillips Have Ten Inning Battle, Which the Former Nine Wins, 9 to 8.

Two games were played in the high school indoor baseball league yesterday, North Division defeating Medill and Lake View defeating Wendell Phillips.

North Division played a fine game and gave Medill its first defeat, winning by a score of 22 to 2 at Garfield Turner hall. Caul, the North Division pitcher, allowed only six hits and was given errorless support. Walter Steffen made his first appearance and rapped the ball for three doubles. Caul and Pollard also hit well and the catching of the colored boy was a feature of the game. Medill played loosely and its eight errors counted much in the final result. Score:

N. Division.	R	B	P	A	E	Medill.	R	B	P	A	E
Stoneb'r, rs.	2	1	1	1	0	Epstein, rs.	1	1	2	2	1
Caul, p.	4	3	0	1	0	Lasow, 2b.	1	2	0	1	1
Steffen, ls.	2	3	0	2	0	Spitzer, c.	0	0	12	1	1
Nash, 2b.	2	1	1	1	0	Brody, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Pollard, c.	2	2	15	1	0	Brook, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1
Weseling, 1b.	2	1	7	0	0	Bernstein, 1f.	0	2	0	0	0
Koelling, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0	Frenwr, 1b.	0	0	5	0	1
Croner, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Crapple, ls.	0	0	0	2	0
						Jacobson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	22	13	24	8	0	Totals.	2	6	21	8	3

North Division ..... 3 0 2 3 1 9 4 0—22
Medill ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two base hits—Caul [2], Steffen [3], Pollard. Struck out—Caul, 21; Brody, 16. Bases on balls—Caul, 2; Brody, 4. Umpires—Stein and Miller.

The Lake View-Wendell Phillips game, played in the Wendell Phillips gymnasium, went to the former team after a hard ten inning contest. Lake View led until the last of the ninth inning, when Wendell Phillips, scoring two runs, tied the score, but Wendell Phillips failed to keep up the pace in the tenth inning and Glover crossed the plate for Lake View's winning run. Score:

Lake View.	R	H	P	A	E	Wendell P.	R	H	P	A	E
Turnes, rs.	0	0	5	0	0	Roche, c.	0	0	22	0	0
Shepherd, 2b.	2	3	0	0	0	Reilly, 1b.	1	0	2	0	0
Collyer, ls.	1	2	1	0	0	Wright, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Eldridge, c.	2	0	25	0	3	Herman, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Glover, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Hayn, rf.	0	1	3	1	1
Hurlburd, 1b.	2	0	9	1	1	Groves, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
Shields, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Corey, rs.	0	2	0	5	1
Rohnsack, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Doran, ls.	1	0	2	0	0
Fiten, rf.	0	0	0	1	0	D. Groves, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals.	9	2	30	6	6	Totals.	8	3	30	7	3

Lake View ..... 1 2 2 0 1 1 0 1 0—9
Wendell Phillips ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—8

Two base hits—Wright, Reilly, Roche. Three base hits—Herman, Reilly. Struck out—Shields, 5; Groves, 7. Umpire—Clark.

BIG ENTRY FOR SCHOOL MEET.

Fifty-four Athletes to Compete in Preliminary Event at Bartlett Gymnasium—Spikes Are Barred.

Fifty-four high school athletes are entered for the first preliminary meet of the Cook county track championship series, which is to be held in Bartlett gymnasium tomorrow night, the competing schools being Hyde Park, Englewood, Evanston, Crane, and John Marshall. The management of the meet has decided that if any of the boys are found wearing spikes, the offender and the team to which he belongs will be disqualified. The entries follow:

Mile run—Evanston, Corvinus; Crane, Blomfeldt, Channeson, Polkowski, and Publow; Englewood, Butler; Hyde Park, Horn, Jarnagin, McIride, and Cox.

High jump—Evanston, Bradley; Crane, Bartell, Vernon, and Harrison; Hyde Park, Coyle, Parker, Whitehead, and Harris; Englewood, Maddigan and Petrie; John Marshall, Brown.

Shot put—Crane, Badenoch, Boller, Brundage, and Oestman; Englewood, Maddigan, Daly, and Daly; Hyde Park, Parker, Harris, Favorite, and Carleton.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash—Evanston, Bradley; Crane, Boller and Comstock; Englewood, White, Merrill, and O'Brien; Hyde Park, Favorite, Davis, Taylor, and Collings; John Marshall, Brown.

Fifty yard dash—Evanston, Bradley; Crane, Foster and Harrison; Englewood, White, Merrill, and Levinson; Hyde Park, Favorite, Carleton, Taylor, Way, and Collings; Marshall, Brown.

Fifty yard low hurdles—Crane, Bruton and Swainger; Englewood, Maddigan and Dewood, Hyde Park, Way, Carleton, Taylor, Hutchinson, and Parker.

Pole vault—Englewood, Maddigan, Daly, and Coleman; Hyde Park, Bennett, Collins, Coyle, Taylor, and Parker.

Eight hundred and eighty yards—Evanston, Corvinus; Crane, Blomfeldt, McAuley, and Wright; Englewood, Coleman, Butler, and Gustavson; Hyde Park, Hutchinson, Horn, Harris, and McGuire; Marshall, Draper.

Four hundred and forty yards—Crane, Blomfeldt, McAuley, and Boller; Englewood, Levinson, Gustavson, and Petrie; Hyde Park, Hutchinson, Way, Carleton, Fox, and Taylor; Marshall, Brown and Draper.

RULING AGAINST ENGLEWOOD.

High School Board of Control Requests South Side Athletic Association to Pay Dues or Withdraw.

At a meeting of the high school athletic board of control in the board of education rooms yesterday resolutions were adopted requesting the athletic association of Englewood High school to settle the basketball dues with the management of the board or to withdraw from the Athletic league. The forfeiture of the girls' basketball league game between Englewood and Wendell Phillips was held good by the board and Wendell Phillips given credit for the game, in spite of Englewood's protests.

This was all the actual business done, but the board also took under consideration a letter written by the members of the Principals' association, advocating a change in the present rulings covering the basketball games, and containing a few statements, which, if carried out, may result in the ruling out of all interschool athletics in the Cook county high schools.

The letter was passed on to a committee, which will consider it and report back to the board. Members of the board refused to allow the letter to become public, or to discuss it fully.

NEW MEN FOR NORTHWESTERN.

Additional Players Appear as Candidates for Positions on the Baseball Team at Evanston.

Several new men joined the baseball squad at Northwestern university yesterday. Poole, Horrie, McGowan, Glynn, Beggs, Banks, and Merrill will be candidates for infield positions, and Hayes, Roberts, and Hunter donned mask and mitt to try for the position of catcher. The pitching staff received another blow in the loss of King, who has signified his intention of returning to Fordham college, where he played last year. The athletic board has failed to induce the faculty of the law school to modify its ruling against freshmen, Northwestern will have to depend almost entirely upon Bragg to do the pitching, as Reuber, the only remaining candidate, will be ineligible. Batting was practiced for the first time yesterday. Coach Lynch devoted his time to teaching the men form and correcting their habit of stepping away from the plate.

Lake High Girls Win at Basketball.

The Lake High girls' basketball five defeated Wendell Phillips in a league game in the University Settlement gymnasium yesterday by a score of 28 to 24. The game was scheduled for today, but was moved forward in order that it might be played in the settlement gym. Four league games are scheduled for today, Hyde Park playing at Englewood and Calumet at South Chicago in the Southern league, and McKinley at Medill and Oak Park at Jefferson in the Western league. In the interclass games at the Oak Park High school, the sophomore girls will play the juniors and the freshmen boys will play the seniors.

GOVERNOR STOPS OSHKOSH FIGHT.

La Follette Prevents Battle Between Mowatt and Hanlon in Wisconsin.

SHERIFF OBEYS ORDERS.

Failure to Pull Off the Bout Is a Disappointment to Large Crowd of Sports.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. La Follette prevented Tommy Mowatt of Chicago and Eddie Hanlon of San Francisco from deciding their respective fistic merits at the armory here tonight.

It was noised about town early today that the governor had been appealed to by the clergy and that he had notified Sheriff Eber Simpson and District Attorney Carl Jackson to stop the fight. This leaked out, but the managers of the Oshkosh Athletic club, under whose auspices the contest was to have been held, informed the sports that they had the sheriff planted and that he could not be found. They were not sure, however, about the district attorney, but he was said to be a good fellow, and in all probability he would be lost in the shuffle.

This cheerful information imbued the sports with confidence, and a rush for the armory followed. But on arriving at the arena they found both the sheriff and the district attorney awaiting them, and the word went up, "It's all off."

Governor's Orders Are Strict.

The managers of the club and others directly interested then corralled the two officials and tried to convince them that it was no prizefight, but simply a scientific boxing match. The officials argued for some little time, when the sheriff produced the following letter:

Madison, Wis., Feb. 16, 1905.—Eber Simpson, Sheriff Winnebago County, Oshkosh, Wis.: Complaint has been received at this office that arrangements have been made for a prize fight to take place at Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Feb. 16. You are hereby directed to take such action as will absolutely prevent any prize fight from taking place anywhere within your county. It will not be held to be a compliance with this order in any respect should you allow the contest to commence and to stop it after a violation of the statute has taken place. No violation of the statue whatever must be permitted, and no mere error in judgment will be accepted as an excuse for such violation. You will be held accountable for a strict enforcement of this order. Consult with the district attorney if you deem it necessary. Stay with respect to the law on this subject. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Governor.

Big Crowd Is Disappointed.

The document stopped all arguments and the district attorney entered the ring and informed the crowd of the hand the governor had taken in the matter. The crowd dispersed, berating the governor. All money was refunded.

The intended fight brought sports from Chicago and from all parts of Wisconsin and had it been permitted would have netted big financial returns. Mowatt and Hanlon were sorely disappointed, as they were in fine condition. This is the second time the Chicago sports came to this town on a "fool's errand." About two years ago Jack Root and "Kid" Carter were to have fought under the auspices of the same management and it was prevented by the governor. Oshkosh sports cannot understand why the governor permits contests of the same character to take place at Milwaukee and Green Bay and calls a halt to them in this county.

SET DATE FOR COAST BATTLE.

Corbett and Nelson Will Fight on Last Day of Month—Both Boys Work Hard.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The date of the Corbett-Nelson fight has finally been fixed on the last day of this month. Nelson is still overweight, but it will not take long for him to reach the 130 pound mark. He is working at Larkspur. Heretofore he has had an easy time, but now he seems to stick at 140 pounds. Much road work has been indulged in, but flesh is slow in disappearing. The question of making 130 pounds, however, does not seem to worry Bat, and he promises to be under the notch.

GAMES IN BOWLING LEAGUES.

Hofmanns Lose Twice to the Gunthers in the Monroe Tourney and Malt Vigors Defeat Lipmans.

Leaders in the Monroe league were downed last night, the city champions, the Hofmanns, being defeated two games by the Gunthers, while the Lipmans dropped two games to the Malt Vigors. The result evens up the race once more and gives the Gunthers a fine chance to get in the big money. The Hofmanns are now but a couple of games ahead, while the Lipmans are far less dangerous than before the series. Scores:

MONROE.

Gunthers	974	983	894
Hofmanns	896	971	960

Malt Vig'rs.	937	891	887
Lipmans	864	853	954

NORTH CHICAGO.

Ben Alls	936	829	872
Veronas	1006	885	876

Crescents	798	908	758
Brunsw'ka	831	777	832

RAILROAD.

Ill. C. Op.	882	902	894
Goulds	728	721	823

Lake Shore	780	780	839
Indians			Forfeited

PACKERS.

Libbys	773	735	772
Omahas	793	808	724

Armours	788	922	909
Nationals	780	775	750

ENG. AMATEURS.

Englestons	902	859	738
Benecas	902	717	730

Wentworth	874	815	819
Yosemites	839	772	803

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS THREE MEN.

B.-C. No. 2	813	788	481
Rand-McN	530	539	583

B.-C. No. 1	502	435	570
Rog. No. 2	422	501	448

PRIMA THREE MEN.

Maddens	406	516	516
O'Learys	612	470	480

Cyclones	475	546	437
O'Learys	516	513	520

BROWNINGS THREE MEN.

Onwards	598	556	504

Red Ravens.	511	466	524

FIRST REGIMENT.

Co. E	867	510	709

Co. I	824	901	870

WHITE ROCK.

Guerros	895	908	829

Jinks	869	962	898

WEST END.

Kimballs	944	970	915

Superbas'	928	938	894

LAKE VIEW.

Carnations	880	829	964

Primas	830	895	972

METROPOLITAN.

Magnets	906	823	788

Carnations	876	801	903

LINCOLN AVENUE.

Ravens	901	886	933

Winonas	826	878	842

SOUTHWEST.

Ruehls	1004	899	921

Walss	900	853	908

Curlers Leave for Grand Rapids.

Two rinks from the Wanderers' club left last night for Grand Rapids to compete in the annual bonspiel of the Grand Rapids Curling club and to attend the meeting called to form the Central Curling association. The players in the party were J. De C. O'Grady, C. G. L. Kelso, Dr. T. M. Hardie, J. Milloy, M. Richmond, H. P. Waller, W. E. A. Fenwick, and D. Jones. Two rinks from the Chicago Curling club left yesterday. Tomorrow afternoon two rinks from the Winter club will play at Parkside against two rinks from the Wanderers.

CHICAGO WELL REPRESENTED.

Over Twenty-five Per Cent of Entries to National Bowling Tourney Are from This City.

Definite totals of the entry list for the national bowling tournament at Milwaukee has at last been issued, showing 217 five men teams, 441 two men teams, and 816 individuals. A count of the local entries shows that Chicago contributed over 25 per cent of the number, with 53 five men teams, 104 doubles, and 198 singles. These alone exceed the total entries at the first tournament at Chicago, and are only a trifle under the number that played at Buffalo. The following table affords an interesting comparison of the five tournaments, and indicates the great strides made by the sport in five years:

Alleys.	Five men.	Two men.	Singles.
Chicago 8	41	78	115
Buffalo 8	61	104	219
Indianapolis 10	78	152	247
Cleveland 10	112	224	452
Milwaukee 14	217	441	816

With the exception of the addition of a few minor prizes, the list announced some time ago by the promoters will be adhered to. In the five men event the leading awards will be: $450, $350, $300, $250, $225, $175, $150, $125, $100. Two men prizes are $250, $225, $200, $175, $150, $125, $100. In the individual event the main prizes are $200, $175, $150, $122, $100. There will be fifty prizes in the fives, 100 in the doubles, and 150 in the individuals. High average man in all three events will get a special prize of $100.

Peoria After Bowling Tournament.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Two local men have offered $1,000 each for a fund to be used to secure the 1906 national bowling tournament for Peoria. Walter Payne of the Peoria Bowling league will represent the city at the Milwaukee tournament, and will promise several thousand dollars if the meet can be secured.

MEMPHIAN WINS AT OAKLAWN.

Captures Park Handicap, the Feature Event, in a Romp at Hot Springs Track.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Before a light attendance and over a frozen track, which thawed enough to be sloppy, the second card of the Oaklawn meeting was decided this afternoon.

The feature was the Park handicap, at a mile and a furlong, for a purse of $800. Only four horses started, with Memphian the choice at the exceedingly liberal price of 13 to 10. He simply romped home. One of the drawbacks of the day was the poor work of Starter McKnight. Bad starts played an important part in the defeat of three of the favorites, Van Ness, Yeoman, and Panceratis.

Mr. McCarren has got out an attachment on Ralph Delmore, owned by Jack Sheehan, for an alleged debt of $146. Recently Sheehan attached Rosenburg, McCarren's colt, for an alleged debt of nearly $200. Summaries:

First race, 5 furlongs—Delusion, 105 pounds [Wonderly], 3 to 5, won; Chickora Maid, 105 [Foly], 6 to 1, second; Idle Hour, 105 [Sperling], 4 to 5, third. Time, :57 2-5. Lindon Adams, Scops, and Ralph Delmore ran.

Second race, ¾ miles—Port Worth, 106 pounds [Creamer], 3 to 5, won; America II., 99 [J. J. Walsh], 7 to 1, second; Eva Jean, 99 [Melbourn], 6 to 1, third. Time, :37⅘. Lavenia True, Salineria, Miss Maries, Charlatan, and Jack's Queen ran.

Third race, 1⅛ miles. Ozark handicap—Memphian, 110 pounds [Higgins], even, won; Little Wally, 94 [Sperling], 6 to 5, second; Colonsay, 98 [O'Connor], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:53 3-5. O'Reilly ran.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile—Sandy Lad, 100 pounds [Cormack], 4 to 1, won; Nous, 96 [Foley], 3 to 5, second; Ike, 104 [Foley], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:09 3-5. Maggie Leeber, Temerity, Nannon, Mimon, and Velasquez ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Miss Gunn, 100 pounds [Fischer], 15 to 1, won; Yeoman, 105 [Creamer], 4 to 5, second; Comic Opera, 106 [Wenrick], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:17 1-5. Ingrate, Priority, Prinzessin, and Pete Dailey ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Preston, 98 pounds [Wenrick], 6 to 1, won; Dromio, 105 [Perkins], 5 to 1, second; Pancreatic, 99 [Hoffman], even, third. Time, 1:47 3-5. Whirlpool, Applaud, Dr. Nash, and Von Ketel ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, ¾ mile—Fergus, Simon Kent, 100 pounds; Mexicana, 107; Buiwell, 94; Ontonagon, Cash Boy, 112; Voltaire, 96; Willie Collins, 113; Bone Brake, 95; James Warren, 97; Croppie, 98.

Second race, ¾ mile—Masaun, Ina Gray, Negaunee, Colmeda, Jack's Hope, Jack, George Shell, 110; Donora, 102; Walter Douglas, 705.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Port Arthur, 94 pounds; Incense, 91; Grenada, 98; Rosebern, 98; Wild Irish, 94; Locket, 105.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Harfang, 108 pounds; Shady Lad, 105; Silver Silk, 107; Little Red, 98; Wild Benedt, 111; Lone Wolf, 100; Moredna, 93; Boark, 91; Golden Age, 100; Bullman, 59.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Eremia, 107 pounds; Martius, Henry Lyons, 100; Col. Simpson, 92; Thisbe, St. Lawrence, Tribes, 102; Juvenal Maxim, 108; Temerity, 109; Poco Wa No, 104; Clovis, 112; Our Lillie, 98.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Falkland, 105 pounds; Nuptial, 106; Nanna, 103; Nazmoki, 110; Mcnaine, 111; Major Daniels, 110; Rathbride, 93; Compass, 108.

RACE IN THE MUD AT OAKLAND.

Rain Turns Track Into Sea of Slush and Scratches Result—Mordente Springs Surprise.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The unexpected rain that came early this morning turned a record breaking track into a sea of slush. Scratching robbed the card of considerable interest. The one surprise of the day was the win of Mordente in the third race at 15 to 1. This mare had performed poorly in her previous starts. Homaine came dangerously close to beating Sad Sam, the odds on favorite in the fifth race. Rockaway scrambled his field in the sixth. Summaries:

First race, ½ mile—Mazapan, 107 pounds [Knapp], 3 to 1, won; Bellona, 107 [Travers], 6 to 1, second; Buzz Fly, 107 [Alarie], 2 to 1, third. Time, :49¼. I'm Joe, Danderous Girl, April's Pride, Miss Berg, Fetaluma, and Equorum Rex ran.

Second race, futurity course—Edrodun, 115 pounds [Jones], 9 to 5, won; My Order, 108 [Travers], 9 to 5, second; Grenore, 102 [Wright], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Glendeer, Prince Magnet, Diget, Miller's Daughter, and Alone ran.

Third race, 1 3-16 miles—Mordente, 103 pounds [Jones], 8 to 1, won; Mr. Dingle, 108 [Minder], 9 to 5, second; Chinabar, 110 [Fountain], 6 to 1, third. Time, 2:06. Rasp, Craeko, Playball, Theodora L., Guacho, and San Luitton ran.

Fourth race, ⅝ miles—Sol Lichtenstein, 95 pounds [Knapp], 7 to 5, won; Haven Run, 87 [Taylor], 6 to 1, second; Belle Reed, 107 [Jones], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:29. Clausus, El Pilota, and Toto Gratiot ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Sad Sam, 101 pounds [Jones], 1 to 2, won; Romaine, 107 [Minder], 5 to 1, second; Captain Forsee, 104 [Birkenruth], even, third. Time, 1:14⅘. Sacredus ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Rockaway, 108 pounds [Knapp], 1 to 3, won; Foncasta, 103 [Taylor], 4 to 1, second; Flaunt, 105 [Miller], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Joe Gall, Veterano, and Divina ran.

Clarke Beats Shaw at Racquets.

New York, Feb. 16.—G. C. Clarke Jr. of New York today defeated I. A. Shaw Jr. of Boston at the New York Racquet and Tennis club in the semi-finals of the national amateur racquet championship. In the other semi-final L. Waterbury of New York won three out of five games from H. Scott of Boston. Clarke will meet Waterbury in the final set tomorrow.

American Skater Beats Canadian.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 16.—Morris Wood, the American champion skater, defeated Fred J. Robson, the Canadian champion, in a series of races, 220 yards, half mile, and mile. Wood won all three events easily. The time for the 220 yards was :21, the half mile 1:27, and the mile 3:16.

Yachtsman W. Cothroll Dies.

William Cothroll, who for a number of years had been prominent in local yachting circles, died yesterday, and will be buried on Sunday. He was official measurer at many of the most important regattas held on Lake Michigan.

Draper Does Well with the Shot.

Notre Dame, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—In practice here today Draper put the sixteen pound shot forty-six feet. It was his first attempt this season and the distance made was a surprise.

Cutler Beats Taylor.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—In the fourth block of their series of five Cutler of Boston tonight beat Taylor of Chicago at billiards, 400 to 97. Cutler's average of 40 breaks the record.

Fine Arts Academy, 13; Lake High, 8.

The Chicago Academy of Fine Arts basketball five defeated the Lake High school team by a score of 13 to 8 in the former's gymnasium yesterday.

BAD SHOWING BY SONG AND WINE.

Race at the Fair Grounds Dismisses Him as a Derby Possibility.

IS OUTSIDE THE MONEY.

Miss Gomez, Away Flying, Wins at the End from Charlie Dickson.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—After his miserable race in the third event at the fair grounds today Song and Wine will have to be dismissed as a Derby possibility. He was favorite at 1 to 2 and less over an ordinary field, and failed to show any sign of class. He was ridden by Willie Hennessey, who managed to get him off badly. But ridden out, he showed so little that it appeared certain he could not have won had he gotten off in front.

Miss Gomez was away winging, but was passed by Charlie Dickson after the quarter. The latter seemed to have the race in hand until he went wide at the stretch turn, while Miss Gomez skimmed the rail. This gave her an advantage, which enabled her to win by a length. Martha Celia, at any old kind of a price, came from behind Song and Wine in the stretch and beat him.

Jake Saunders, favorite in the fourth event, had the easiest kind of win. Old Stone, an apparent contender, having no speed. A big field of ordinary horses saw Dapple Gold, a short priced favorite in the fifth. Phillips broke in front with the favorite and led all the way. Charlie Thompson was another all the way winner in the last race. He was favorite and had his field outclassed. Summaries:

First race, 13-16 mile—Yorkshire, 107 pounds [Lee], 9 to 1, won; Queen Esther, 102 [W. Robbins], 5 to 1, second; Barker, 104 [Wishard], 13 to 1, third. Time, 1:26. Gladiator, Lionel, Rondolet, Rhodelek Dhu, Signal Light, Hershman, Shock the Talent, and Billy Wake ran.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles—Stonewall, 106 pounds [Schilling], 8 to 5, won; Dixie Lad, 92 [Baird], 8 to 5, second; Harry New, 101 [E. Rice], 25 to 1, third. Time, 2:08. Handspinner, George Vivian, Hymettus, Belle of Milford, and Semper Vivax ran.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Miss Gomez, 109 pounds [Aubuchon], 20 to 1, won; Charlie Dickson, 96 [Schilling], 30 to 1, second; Martha Celia, 90 [Stoval], 200 to 1, third. Time, 1:11. Lookout, Song and Wine, Redman, and Kittles ran.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Jake Sanders, 108 pounds [H. Phillips], even, won; Bed Indian, 103 [J. McIntyre], 5 to 1, second; Old Stone, 100 [W. Robbins], 8 to 2, third. Time, 1:31 2-5. Patie Powers ran. Trim Cross pulled up.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Dapple Gold, 119 pounds [H. Phillips], 9 to 10, won; Alice Commoner, 113 [W. Robbins], 8 to 1, second; Parisienne, 117 [Lee], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Rainbaldo, Rainkins, Royal White Wood, Conundrum, Ogonts, Chanticleer, Jerry Hunt, and Southampton ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Carrie Orme, 102 pounds [H. Phillips], 9 to 10, won; Frank Rice, 110 [Freeman], 6 to 1, second; Dalesman, 110 [W. Robbins], 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:46 2-5. Stolen Moments, Admettus, Trogon, Goidaga, and Senor ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, ¾ mile—Don Mankins Owasca, Responsive, 92 pounds; Echinate, 95; St. Blue, 97; John Doyle, 100; Stalker, Baggerly, Ghats, Diplomat, 102; Orlskany, Fair Moxies, 105.

Second race, ½ mile—Wagstaff, Hasu No Hanna, Mrs. Frank Debeque, My Lady Peggy, Malt, Mrs. Sharp, 106 pounds; Inspector Tim, Mamie Foster, Little Rose, 110.

Third race, 1-16 miles, selling—Fair Reveler, 85 pounds; Aldine, Sandreen, 87; The Eye, 90; Rachel Ward, 97; Pawtucket, 99; Lord Tennyson, 101; Little Boy, Decoration, 102; Sarah Maxim, 103.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile—Fiasco, 107 pounds; Annu, Astarita, Miss Gomez, Laura Hunter, Miss Betty, Aurora Burns, Rimosain, Lucy Rowles, Mayor Johnson, 112; Formaster, Tangent, 115.

Fifth race, 1-16 mile—Nan Dora, Inquisitive Girl, 102; Frank Foster, 106 pounds; Sadie Lee, W. L. George, Worthington, Parnassus, Caterpill

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JEROME ASSAILED BY HAMMERSTEIN

Theater Owner Asserts He Is Vilified by Investigation of Playhouse.

LESSON IN HIGH HEELS.

Young Victim Wants Every Woman to Know What She Suffers from French Fad.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Feb. 16.

Oscar Hammerstein, owner of the Victoria and Law Fields theaters, read District Attorney Jerome's talk about unsafe theaters as he was dressing this morning. He rushed to his office in the Victoria without stopping to button his overcoat, and wrote two letters at his desk. He sent both to Jerome, but gave a copy only one to the reporters. The other he let them read, if the reporters appeared prompt and vigorous.

Mr. Hammerstein addressed Jerome as "Dear Sir," and said:

"If you visited Fields' theater, of which you know I am the owner, to detect violations of the law You must have seen the enormous exit openings. You must have seen that by one turn of a crank on the stage 1,000 gallons of water would descend, quenching a tiny flame or an incipient conflagration.

"These things you didn't mention. You have injured me both maliciously and prejudicially. What redress has a citizen who is wantonly vilified by a man high in office? I accompany this letter with another. In that one I express my opinion of you, your character, your antecedents, all in plain terms. A copy of this letter I will expose to anyone wishing to see it. This gives you ground for a libel suit. I want you to sue me for libel. William Travers Jerome, you coward of a district attorney."

Hammerstein At-tacks Jerome for Theater Crusade.

John McLaren of Chicago, who has been visiting ill here for some time, was reported quite well tonight.

"I want every woman in America to know what I have suffered and am to suffer through life, then, perhaps these foolish French high heeled shoes will be discarded." This warning to women against wearing high heeled shoes was given tonight by Miss Edith K. Good, as she was preparing for an operation in St. Luke's hospital. To-morrow the surgeons will amputate one of her feet below the knee.

Woman Warns Against Use of French Heels.

Four years ago, according to Mrs. Good, she, at the age of 23 years old, contracted a mania for high heels. Regardless of the discomfort she suffered for several weeks. One day one of the heels caught in the sidewalk. She was thrown and an ankle sprained. Since then she has been a cripple.

The foot swelled twice its normal size. Physicians of the bone set in and the amputation was decided upon.

Rover, a $1,000 collie belonging to John A. Spoor of Chicago, got lost this afternoon. Mrs. Drake's colored man, ran to the hotel to tell Drake. The tenderloin police were notified and a general alarm sent out. When Rover got home he found Tessie on the front porch.

Ben Clarke, watchman at Weber's music store, has been wearing all kinds of new clothes in the last few days. He explains his new "wealth" thus: "At 1 o'clock Thursday morning I heard a thumping at the stage door, as I finds a tall, slim gent with a silk hat and fur lined coat.

"I want to look in the box where I sat last night," said the man. I told him he couldn't do it. It was against the rules of the house.

"But I left something in that box and I must have it," said the man. Then he pulls out a roll and gives me a five spot and tells me to police myself to box L and see if I can find anything lying on the floor. I found a wallet with six yellow $1,000 bills. On the wallet was the initials 'J. J. A.'

"I'm Col. John Jacob Astor,' the man said as he has name fitted the initials, why I send him over the wallet. He gave me $5."

Man Dies of Poisoning; Woman Held by Police.

The suspension of Ellingwood & Cunningham, brokers, was announced on the stock exchange today. The firm made an assignment yesterday. A member of the firm today said they expected to resume business next week.

The Rev. John L. Belford, pastor of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, in Williamsburg, favors the plan

for a model saloon,

Liquor Not Devil's Invention, Says Priest.

as declared he would do to see saloons like the subway tavern in every block of his parish. Father Belford says:

"The papers are sneering at the saloon in which Bishop Potter is interested. Temperance cranks and ministerial bodies are hampering the project. Let us be honest. This we have little regard for the man, we really admire his work. A good saloon is a possibility. Liquor is not the invention of the devil. Every drinking man is not on the high road to hell. What is the use of exaggerating? Why can we could have a model saloon every block."

"You are always accusing women of talking a lot, but the president of the United States does more talking than any woman I ever knew," said Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake in her toast to the Minerva Club at a dinner this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. "But Teddy really said something sensible the other day, when he declared there was no sex in crime, and there should be no sex in punishment. He should have said, too, that there was no sex in rights or privileges."

Says President Talks More than Any of Her Sex.

Herman F. Johnson, a lawyer employed in the office of Frank Verner Johnson, New York counsel for a life insurance company, died today in a New York hospital from morphine poisoning. He was removed from a hotel in Sixth avenue and died without regaining consciousness. The police are holding Miss Dottie Everhard, who they allege gave the morphine to Johnson, and her companion, Lottie Reynolds.

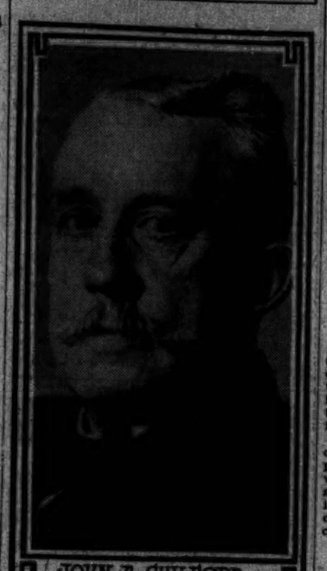
The arrest in New York today of M. S. Debauvoir and A. Debauvoir, formerly members of the faculty of Vilia Nova college, near Philadelphia, is the outcome of vandalism at the college when a professor's house was wrecked. Debeauvoir also is charged with attempting to damage the reputation of the professor by scurrilous letters. The prisoners were given a hearing before Magistrate Flammer and committed to the Tombs for further hearing tomorrow.

Students Taken for Vandalism of a College.

Judge Holt in the United States District court signed an order today, dismissing the involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the firm of C. A. Munroe, Jr., & Co. The order also discharges the members of the firm, C. A. Munroe, Jr., and J. Frank Work, and ordered that all property turned over to the firm all stocks and bonds in his possession. It is understood that C. A. Munroe will resume business to-

Bankruptcy Case of Munroe & Munroe Is Dismissed.

Ends 36 Years' School Service.



JOHN A. GUILFORD.

John A. Guilford, business manager of the board of education, tried in vain yesterday to earn a full day's pay. It was the anniversary of his thirty-sixth year in the service and he continually was interrupted by persons calling to congratulate him. He began working for the board as a messenger boy in 1869. Following is a chronological summary of his school record:

1869—Six years old, started to the Brown school.
1867—Was graduated from Brown school.
1869—Entered employ of board as messenger.
1874—Promoted to be assistant clerk.
1882—Promoted to bookkeeper.
1886—Made building and supply agent.
1888—Became supply agent.
1889—Elected business manager.

Mr. Guilford has served the board longer than any other office employd. When his service began there were only twenty-eight grammar schools in Chicago.

COMERFORD MAY GO BACK.

OUSTED REPRESENTATIVE WOULD SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Declares He Is In a Receptive Mood and Approves of a Massmeeting Called to Protest Against the Summary Action of the Legislature — Sees Hope in Special Election—Says He Wants a Vindication at the Hands of His Constituents.

Frank D. Comerford, the deposed representative from the Second senatorial district, has hopes of being returned to the legislature to fill the vacancy made by his own expulsion. He wants vindication at the hands of his constituents. His hopes are based upon the expected backing of a nonpartisan massmeeting of citizens and taxpayers of the district, which has been called for Saturday night, at which he has been asked to speak.

Comerford says he does not wish it understood that he is a candidate for the office, but admits that he is in a receptive mood, and that the nomination was forced on him by a committee of citizens, "outraged by the action of the legislature."

Call for Meeting to Protest.

The call for the massmeeting is as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the Second senatorial district, issue this call to the citizens of the district, without reference to their party, for a meeting to be held at Netherwood hall, Marshfield avenue and Taylor street, on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 8 p. m.

By the illegal act of the Illinois legislature we have been deprived of part of the representation we are entitled to under the law. One of our legally chosen representatives, Frank D. Comerford, has been expelled for daring to attack corruption. We denounce the act of the legislature as an outrage and this meeting is called to decide upon a plan of action.

The call is signed by Charles J. Vopicka, Daniel D. Healy, John C. King, Edward Merz, Jacob Yetter, Samuel Durst, Ald. Peter L. Hoffman, P. M. K. Linane, J. J. Hardin, Dr. Edward J. O'Brien, Dr. Harry Brugge, Dr. P. T. Diamond, Dr. J. A. Reynolds, E. L. Morehead, William McLaughlin, John Jansen, Louis Brussiere, James Maher, P. B. Brechstone.

Notified a Vacancy Exists.

County Clerk Olson has been notified by Speaker Shurtleff that a vacancy exists in the district, and he will communicate this fact to the governor. A special election, it is expected, will be called, although the matter rests entirely with Gov. Deneen. It is believed probable it will be held at the time of the regular city election.

CHICAGOANS IN JOLIET SUIT.

C. A. Munroe, Attorney, and Robert Gaylord in Wrangle Over Water Power Rights.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Charles A. Munroe, a Chicago attorney, has attacked the transfer of certain water power rights which he and Robert Gaylord of Chicago had acquired along the Desplaines river here, and which Gaylord had transferred to Charles M. Green of New Orleans. The land was secured to develop the water power privileges below Joliet. Munroe secured the options, and Gaylord furnished the money. A controversy arose and a new agreement was reached. Munroe says Gaylord broke this agreement by means of fraud.

NO CHILD LABOR IN ASSEMBLY.

Wisconsin Lower House Does Away with Pages Under Age—Sentiment Grows for $3,500,000 Capitol.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Practically by unanimous vote the assembly today adopted rules doing away with child labor in the assembly.

The bill prohibiting the sale of giant firecrackers was favorably reported. The expected wrangle over the new capitol building did not develop. The joint resolution for a $5,000,000 building, and awarding the contract to a St. Paul architect, was referred.

Sentiment for a cheaper building and a Wisconsin architect is growing, and it is probable that a Milwaukee architect's plan of a $3,500,000 building will be adopted.

ON RECORD FOR GOOD ROADS.

Illinois County Officers in Convention at Galesburg Ask That Convicts Make Road Material.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The state convention of supervisors, county commissioners, and county clerks put itself on record here today for good roads. State and government aid and employment of criminals in making road material were asked.

The convention also asked the legislature to relieve the county boards and officials from the necessity of procuring the supplies of penitentiaries, and to provide for the state care of the insane now in the county houses. A resolution declaring for consolidation of rural schools was adopted.

DIRECT PRIMARY IN HOUSE TODAY.

Substitute Law Indorsed by Committee Despite Democrats' Protests.

VOTE FOR THE SENATORS.

Majority Nominations Provided For, with Conventions Whenever Necessary.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The substitute primary law bill was reported out of committee this afternoon and will go to the house tomorrow. The bill as it will be introduced will be the measure prepared by the republican state central committee, modified in a number of important respects.

One amendment will allow the names of candidates for United States senator to be placed on the primary ballots and will allow voters to indorse their selections. This will act merely as a recommendation to the legislature, but it will give the people their first chance to mark a cross after the name of a candidate for United States senator.

Will Be Passed as It Stands.

The prospects are that this amended primary bill will become a law about as it stands. There will be opposition, and debate, and fighting in various forms, but when it is all over the bill will go to vote and be passed.

The substitute measure was sprung in the committee meeting this afternoon as something of a surprise. Chairman Rinaker and other republican members had been busy drawing up the amendments, which they submitted. The result was a short, decisive session, in which the democrats vainly endeavored to secure delay. The democrats will submit a formal protest to Speaker Shurtleff that Chairman Rinaker did not treat them nicely.

Besides the provision for voting on senators another change in the bill is to restrict candidacy. Under the original provision any one could become a candidate. If John Jones wanted to be a candidate for governor all he had to do was to tell the secretary of state about it, and his name went on the ballot. The substitute bill provides that a candidate must secure a petition for his candidacy, signed by at least 2 per cent of his party in the district in which he is to become a candidate.

Delegates' Names on Tickets.

Objections had been raised to the provision in the original bill that the voter should write on the ticket in the blanks left for that purpose the names of delegates to conventions. This is changed by having the list of delegates printed whenever a candidate wishes to submit a list. It will be optional with the candidate to have the names of delegates printed on the ticket.

To save the lives of minority parties, sections 4 and 6 of the old election law are retained, giving them the right to hold political conventions. To secure a place on the primary ballot 10 per cent of the total vote cast in the state at the last presidential election is necessary.

Another amendment takes out of the scope of the bill all state officers except the governor. Nominations for state auditor, secretary of state, and treasurer are to be made by convention. The nomination of governor alone is to be by direct primary. County commissioners in Cook also are excepted. This last, according to Chairman Rinaker, is done to prevent the swamping of the ballot with hundreds of candidates.

All Lawmakers Affected.

"The general idea of the bill," said Mr. Rinaker, "is to provide for direct nomination of all officers engaged in the making of the laws."

Senatorial conventions will be held on the second Tuesday in May. All congressional conventions will be held on the third Tuesday in May. County conventions are to be on the Wednesday following the primaries.

The great point of variance between the republican measure and the proposed democratic measure is whether there shall be plurality or majority nominations. The democratic bill, when it is presented to the house as a substitute for the republican measure on second reading, will provide for direct nominations of all officers by a plurality vote. It will provide that after the primaries the state central committeemen and county chairmen of the various parties shall meet and draft platforms, the committeemen being chosen by primary vote. This is the Oregon system.

Convention if No Majority.

The republican substitute measure provides nominations shall be by majority vote if a majority can be obtained, and if it cannot, then by a vote in the convention, in which the candidates shall be assigned delegates in the proportion to their popular votes in the primaries.

Federal officeholders are in Springfield to assert they are not opposing the primary law. Frank L. Smith of Dwight is one of them.

A caucus of republican members will be held Tuesday night and it is proposed then to line up the organization behind the committee bill.

RIGID LAWS FOR AUTOISTS.

Representative Heinl Introduces Bill That Will "Tag" Owners and Machines and Chart State Roads.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Representative Heinl of Jacksonville, who says farmers in his district are tired chasing chauffeurs with shotguns, introduced an automobile bill in the house today.

If this bill should become a law all operators will be "tin tagged," machines will be "tin tagged," and the country roads will look like railroad tracks protected by a highly efficient system of semaphores. Fifteen miles an hour will be the maximum rate of speed to be allowed anywhere in the state. Through the "closely built up" section of a city, town, or village it will not be permissible to run at more than six miles an hour, and in sections not "closely built up" the speed may be ten miles an hour.

Whenever an operator approaches a descent, curve, or bridge, or the like, he will have to slow down to one mile in fifteen minutes. If the driver of a vehicle comes along and signals the automobile to stop, the operator must obey and wait until the vehicle is past.

On every highway where the rate of speed changes, owing to curves, bridges, hills, or "closely built up" portions of cities or towns, it is provided that signal boards shall be erected, with a legend as follows: "Slow down to —— miles," the blank being filled in according to the speed allowed at that particular point, and an arrow to indicate the direction in which the requirement is effective.

Every owner of an automobile will be required to file with the secretary of state his name, address, make and description of machine, and $2, for which he will get an aluminium tag, circular, bearing the words: "Registered motor vehicle, No. —, Illinois motor vehicle law." Fines for violation will be as high as $200, with a possibility of thirty days in jail.

WOODLAWN PARK CLUB DANCE.

Cotillon Is a Feature of the Organization's Annual Fancy Dress Ball.

The annual fancy dress ball of the Woodlawn Park club, Woodlawn avenue and Sixty-fourth street, last evening was attended by nearly 300 persons. The cotillon was danced. The clubrooms were especially decorated. Heber Strawbridge, the president, had charge of the arrangements.

Banks Merge on $9,500,000 Capital.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Nevada National bank, which merged with the Wells, Fargo & Co. bank, will be known as the Wells-Fargo Nevada National bank. The capital will be $9,500,000.

HAS A NEW COURTS BILL.

PENDARVIS TO INTRODUCE IT IN HOUSE TOMORROW.

Measure Said to Have Been Drawn by Robert McMurdie of Chicago and to Provide Lower Salaries for Municipal Jurists than Other Act—Bar Association Declared to Be Behind It—The Civil Service Law Is Reported Out.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The new municipal courts bill probably will be introduced tomorrow by Representative Pendarvis. A lively conflict among the Chicago charter advocates is apt to follow.

The new measure, concerning which much secrecy is maintained, but which is said to have been drawn by Robert McMurdie of Chicago, gets away from the idea of a Common Pleas court, upon which the other bill is based, and provides simply for "a dignified sort of justice court," according to those who say they have seen it.

Lower Salaries for Judges.

There would be established a system of city district courts, probably the same number as stipulated in the Common Pleas court bill, but with lower salaried judges. Back of the bill is said to be a desire to pass the Chicago Bar association bill for eight new Superior court judges. Friends of this measure are said to have realized the passage of the Common Pleas court bill, with its provisions for high salaried judges, would knock out all possibility of passing their bill for an increase in judges, while a bill for fewer or for lower salaried judges might leave them a chance.

The civil service bill, amended with regard to the provision for dismissal, was recommended out after a ten minutes' session of the civil service committee this morning. The amendment provides dismissal shall be in the power of the head of a department, but that the civil service commissioners may review the cause for discharge, and may reinstate the dismissed employé. The salary of the commissioners is made $3,000 instead of $4,000. The measure recommended out is that providing for civil service for charitable institutions.

The good roads bill is to get the most extended hearing to be given any measure this session. It was announced today that a public hearing would be held not only in Springfield but also in various other parts of the state. The committee will make trips to other sections to collect opinions.

Special Session Not in Favor.

The demand of the real estate board for a special session to consider revenue matters is not in favor.

Gov. Deneen said today that until the present session had adjourned it was not timely to talk of an extra session, and he advised the persons desiring legislation to get the bills in shape and bring them before the legislature.

Representative James Gray has been chosen chairman of the democratic steering committee, to succeed Frank D. Comerford.

According to indications in the election contests, A. E. Wilson, a prohibitionist, will be seated in the place of Representative Bowles of Joliet. The committee also will recommend the seating of L. O. Brown in place of Representative McCluskey of Peru, he having a majority of 407. Representative Gaumer of Alvin probably will retain his seat. There will be a fight on McCaskrin of Rock Island.

FIRST RECEPTION BY DENEEN.

Governor of Illinois Receives, Assisted by Judges and State Officials and Their Wives.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Charles Deneen gave his first reception tonight at the mansion, being assisted by the judges of the Supreme court, state officials, and their wives. Those assisting were: Judge and Mrs. P. W. Wilkin, Danville; Judge and Mrs. J. H. Cartwright, Oregon; Judge and Mrs. J. P. Hand, Cambridge; Judge and Mrs. J. B. Ricks, Taylorville; Col. and Mrs. Henry Davis, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hamlin, Springfield; Gen. Thomas W. Scott, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. Len M. Small, Kankakee; Judge Boggs, Lieut. Gov. Sherman and Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis.

CHILDREN PERISH IN FIRE.

Blaze Near Peoria Kills Three Little Ones and Michigan Flames Bring Death to Others.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16.—Fire of a mysterious origin in the house of Manning Harris, a coal miner, at Edwards, fourteen miles from here, burned three small children to death today. The mother was badly burned and Harris also.

Three Children Burn in Michigan.

Boyne City, Mich., Feb. 16.—Three children were burned to death at Springdale, sixteen miles from here, early today. The father, Frank Pearsons, was burned and frozen trying to rescue his children and may die. A defective flue is believed to have caused the fire.

Wreck Kills One, Injures Three.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 16.—One man was killed and three persons injured, one dangerously, today by the overturning of three passenger cars on the Missouri Pacific train No. 71, north bound, near Avoca.

OWNERS OPPOSE RAISED TRACK

Property Owners in Joliet Declare Three Million Dollar Project Will Close Streets and Get Injunction.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A number of property owners here have induced Attorney General Stead to sign a bill for an injunction against the proposed elevation of the railroad tracks here. The objections are based on the fact that the work will close some of the streets. The improvement involves an expenditure of $3,000,000, and includes all the railroads.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HARRIET KNAPP JONES, Chicago, died in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 10. She was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1822. In 1858 she was married to Daniel A. Jones and came to live in Chicago. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 1 p. m. from the residence, 2140 Calumet avenue, where Mrs. Jones lived ever since her marriage. She was treasurer of the Old People's home during nearly twenty-five years, and was interested in the work of the Presbyterian hospital since the death of her husband in 1886, when she and her family erected the principal building as his memorial.

MRS. ROSALIE MOEBIUS, wife of W. Moebius, musical director of the Illinois theater, died at her residence, 1412 Wilton avenue, yesterday afternoon after an illness of several months. Mrs. Moebius was the mother of eight children, all of them now living in Chicago. They are William, Edwin, Alfred, Thekla, and Elma Moebius, Mrs. Clara Hillman, Mrs. Olga Melnken, and Mrs. Flora Meeker. The funeral services will be held at the family residence on Sunday at 2 p. m. The interment will be in Graceland.

MRS. SARAH EDEN, Chicago, died at the Palmer house Wednesday night. She was the wife of William S. Eden, formerly proprietor of the Great Northern hotel. She was born in Alabama in 1849 and was married in Chicago in 1865. The funeral service will be held at the Palmer house tomorrow afternoon. The burial will be at Rosehill.

MARTIN H. McCHESNEY, Chicago, died yesterday in Atlanta, Ga., where he went ten days ago in an effort to regain his health. He was an inventor and resided at 6542 Kimbark avenue with his daughter, Mrs. A. F. Chamberlain. The burial will be in Chicago.

E. P. INGERSOLL, founder of the Farmers' alliance, died yesterday at Tecumseh, Neb., aged 76 years. Mr. Ingersoll was the candidate of the Farmers' alliance for governor of Nebraska in 1882.

T. A. BOWDEN was buried yesterday after services at his late residence, 4200 Ellis avenue. The body was placed in a vault at Oakwoods cemetery.

FARMERS PROFIT BY FREIGHT WAR

Receive More Money for Each Bushel of Grain Sold in Western States.

NEW CUT BY BURLINGTON.

Will Carry All Cereals Cheaper from Iowa Points to Chicago.

Farmers of eastern and central Iowa now are receiving the benefits of the great rate war being waged between the lines to the Gulf of Mexico and those leading to the Atlantic seaboard. So long as the contest continues—and there is no prospect of its speedy settlement—their grain is worth from 1 cent to 2 cents a bushel more than before the struggle for supremacy began.

The Burlington announced yesterday it would meet all rates made, and while competitors had limited these low rates to corn and oats, all kinds of grain will be included by that road. The new tariffs will be issued today. They call for rates graded from 9 cents up to 12 cents on all kinds of grain from Burlington lines in Iowa to Chicago. The reduction runs from 3 cents to 6 cents, compared with the normal tariffs before the opening of hostilities. There is good reason to expect Iowa farmers will not be slow to take advantage of the low prices of transportation as soon as the weather permits them to get their corn, oats, and other grain to the country elevators.

Expect Others to Follow.

The Illinois Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago Great Western followed the lead of the Northwestern in the downward trend from Iowa, but none of these roads included anything but corn and oats in the new schedules. It is believed all the other roads running through Iowa will follow today.

At the Western Trunk Line offices it was said measures were being taken to bring an end to the war, but thus far no great success attended the overtures, and nothing definite was expected to follow for some days yet. The war has extended to every portion of the corn belt. With a fair movement of grain, the farmers of the west will reap the biggest harvest from the contest that ever has come to the producers.

To Fix Summer Resort Rates.

Summer tourists' rates from the south to the northern resorts will be fixed by the railroads today for the coming season. They will undoubtedly remain the same as last season—one fare, plus 50 cents, for the round trip. When the passenger men of the roads got together in their annual session to fix these rates yesterday there was a wide diversity of opinion. Some of the lines, like the Michigan Central and Grand Rapids and Indiana, insisted upon 80 per cent of the full rates where the tourist was to have the privilege of remaining all summer. Two or three of the lines were equally determined that people should be carried at the same prices as last year. The Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul were particularly anxious to keep up rates to the Wisconsin resorts. Some of the St. Louis roads objected to the low rates on their traffic to Michigan resorts. In the end a committee was named to report this morning.

Deadlock Over Portland Show.

For the third day the Transcontinental Passenger association discussed traffic to the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., next summer, and finally adjourned to this morning. It is hoped that an agreement then may be reached. Conditions and divisions have been the stumbling blocks in one of the longest meetings the association ever has held. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé put in a demand that the rate of $56.50 granted to the exposition from Chicago also shall apply to Los Angeles and other California points.

Official figures of the Pennsylvania lines show they now extend 10,588 miles. Counting double tracks the aggregate miles of roadbed operated by the system is 21,185 miles.

DEFENDS PRIVATE CAR LINES.

Attorney for Armour Interests Tells Congressmen "Parasites" or Middlemen Are Only Complainants.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—J. D. Felder of Atlanta, Ga., attorney for the Armour packing and private car interests and representing the Georgia peach growers, was heard in opposition to federal control of private car lines today by the subcommittee of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Mr. Felder asserted neither the producer, the consumer, the railroads, nor car line people had made any demand for federal control of the private car lines, and that the only complaint which had been made came from the middlemen, whom he termed "parasites" on the industry of the country. He maintained that congress had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Commission Busy in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—Judge Judson C. Clements of Georgia, on behalf of the interstate commerce commission, began an inquiry here today into the alleged practice of charging excessive rates on industrial or terminal railroads in the Pittsburg district on tonnage received or shipped for transportation over various trunk lines. The investigation is the result of a complaint against the West Side Belt railroad of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal railroad.

It was alleged the road charged exorbitant rates on coal and favored the Pittsburg Coal company with a rebate. W. D. Holliday, traffic manager, was the first witness. He said there was only one rate, which was 15 cents, and that it was charged by all roads. Samuel P. Woodside, traffic manager of the Pittsburg Coal company, testified he knew of no agreement by which the coal company received any rebate or compensation from the railroad.

William A. Terry, general freight agent of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad, said his road received coal from the belt line and paid an allowance of 15 cents a ton. Judge Clements said it seemed strange the same rate should be charged for one and one-half miles and for twenty-five miles.

STATE MILEAGE IS GREATEST.

Illinois Leads in Length of Railroads, Commission Reports, and Year's Receipts Were $133,092,165.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—The railroad and warehouse commissioners sent their report to Gov. Deneen today. It shows Illinois leads all other states in the total mileage of main tracks of steam railroads and that for the first time in many years there is not a steam railroad in Illinois in the hands of a receiver.

The total mileage of single main track in Illinois is 11,529, an increase of 300 miles in the last year. The total of main tracks, sidings, etc., is 19,021 miles, a gain of 510 miles over 1903.

Gross receipts for steam roads in Illinois in 1904 were $133,092,165, an increase of $8,052,477 over 1903. Operating expenses were $92,163,681 in 1904, an increase of $5,404,702 over 1903. The total number of passengers carried in 1904 was 53,148,198.

The number of persons employed by railroads in Illinois, including officers, was 105,790, an increase of 2,405 over 1903. A total of $70,810,600 was paid them, an increase of $7,135,795 over 1903.

Twenty-five passengers were killed in Illinois, and 462 were injured; employés killed, 326; injured, 2,800; others killed, 513; injured, 462.

The commission believes an extension of the block signal system will reduce casualties among passengers, and a more rigid enforcement of laws regarding automatic couplers and other safety appliances will reduce accidents to employés.

The total mileage of electric roads in Illinois is 586, an increase of 221 over 1903.

CALL HIM A "RAFFLES."

POLICE HOLD J. A. WALSH FOR BIG JEWEL THEFTS.

Prisoner Declared to Be the Man Who Robbed Several Women of Large Sums in Diamonds—Detectives Now Searching for a Woman Accomplice, Who, It Is Charged, Aided in the Thefts—Identified by Four Victims—Some of Plunder Is Recovered.

The police believe they have under arrest the "Raffles" who has preyed upon people of means in Chicago. The prisoner is accused of having stolen at least $2,950 worth of jewelry—mostly diamonds—in this city, and an effort is being made to connect him with numerous other clever robberies in the large cities of the United States and Canada.

Detectives James Conick and John Culhane, who arrested the prisoner, James A. Walsh, as he was getting off a street car at Van Buren street and Fifth avenue, are now trying to locate a woman believed to have been his accomplice.

Walsh is accused of the following robberies:

Kidd, Mrs. L. D., 1453 West Monroe street; $150 diamond solitaire ring, Nov. 10, 1904.
Pierce, Mrs. George H., 4045 Ellis avenue; $50 worth of diamonds and jewelry, June 20, 1904.
Smith, Miss C. R., 22 Scott street; $1,800 worth of diamond jewelry, Oct. 12, 1903.
Wixon, Mrs. H. J., 3807 Ellis avenue; $500 worth of diamond jewelry, Jan. 30, 1905.

Identified by Four Women.

The four women identified Walsh yesterday.

"I beg your pardon, madame," the prisoner said, as Mrs. Kidd informed the police that he was the thief. "How can you be so positive? Consider the fact I am unshaven and am not my usual well groomed self."

"I may not be sure of your face, but I could tell that voice," Mrs. Kidd answered.

Walsh is around 30 years old, and talks like an educated person. At the county jail, where he was taken, he is said to be fastidious.

"He had the nerve to want to know if he could take a cold bath every morning," said one of the guards.

"My good man," answered the prisoner, "I am not offended at what you say. You cannot be expected to understand the things that come natural to a gentleman."

Detective Conick says Walsh was assisted in his robberies by three other persons, and that the gang has worked systematically in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, New York, Montreal, and Toronto.

How Jewels Are Stolen.

"Walsh is the head of the gang," said Detective Conick. "His scheme is to advertise for a richly furnished flat. Then he and his woman accomplice visit the apartments. While the woman occupies the attention of the owners of the apartments Walsh steals everything in the jewelry line he can find. Sometimes Walsh works alone, but is generally in company with this woman."

Nearly half of the jewelry stolen from Mrs. Smith was recovered. The police also have two diamonds and $65 that was taken from Walsh when he was arrested.

CARRIES CROSS FOR 85 YEARS.

Burial in Indiana Reveals Promise Kept to Mother and Father During Long Life.

Winamac, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—In the coffin of Charles Dyemond, 85 years old, who died recently, were a golden cross and a Knight Templar's sword, upon which hangs a story of devotion to a mother's and a father's promise.

Born in Kentucky, Dyemond's dying mother, at his birth, pinned a golden cross to her baby's clothing with a promise from her husband that her boy should wear it from the cradle to the grave. Dyemond's father died twenty years ago in a mining camp in Nevada. Before he died he gave to his son a Knight Templar's sword and said:

"My boy, remember mother's cross and my promise. Here's your father's sword. At your death have a Masonic friend place it in your burial casket."

CHICAGO BISHOP IS CHOSEN.

W. T. McDowell, Methodist, Is New Head of Religious Education Association Convention in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—With a final general meeting of the delegates to discuss the best way to quicken in the individual a sense of universal brotherhood, the annual convention of the Religious Education association closed here tonight. The speakers were President Charles Cuthbert Hall and Dr. William J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth college. Bishop William T. McDowell of Chicago was introduced as the successor of President Hall prior to adjournment.

BACK DOWN ON BRIBE CHARGES.

Colorado Democratic Legislators Retract Accusations Against Members and Are Forgiven by the House.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 16.—Representatives J. F. Melton and C. E. Street, democrats, made complete retractions today of the charges of bribery and intimidation uttered by them in the discussion of the eight hour bill. The investigating committee recommended that their statements be accepted as "full reparation of the misconduct of the gentlemen." The committee, however, was continued in force to investigate any further charges that may be made.

SMALLPOX CUTS OFF TOWN.

Telegraph, Postal, and Train Service Is Stopped with Smithville, Ill., 40 Miles from Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16.—Smallpox has isolated Smithville, forty miles west. Telegraphic communication was cut off today by the illness of the operator, and the quarantine lines make it impossible for word of any sort to be received from the village. Trains do not stop there. Many deaths have occurred from the disease.

Tragedy Over Sleigh Ride.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 16.—Joseph Obermeyer, 13 years old, was shot and killed this evening in front of his home by William Johannesmeyer, 18 years old. Johannesmeyer was driving in a sleigh, when, it is alleged, Obermeyer jumped on the back of the sleigh and called him names, which led to the shooting. Johannesmeyer has been arrested.

High School Conference in Urbana.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A joint conference of high schools began today at the University of Illinois, the departments of English and science being discussed. President Edmund J. James and E. T. Austin of Sterling spoke. Other educators also were speakers.

Have You Had a Cool, Sparkling

RE-LEAF SPLITS

This Morning?

Try one and see how surely and quickly it will settle your stomach and give you relief.

RE-LEAF SPLITS Laxative Water

15 cents at all cafes and drug stores.

Steuben County Wine Co.

210-212 Madison-st.,

Distributers for Chicago.

SEND IMMIGRANTS TO WEST.

This Is Mrs. Florence Kelly's Remedy for the Congestion of Great Eastern Cities.

New York, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Florence Kelley, a candidate for the position of state commissioner of labor, new held by John McMackin, suggested a scheme of migration to the western states for foreigners who come here and settle in the congested districts on the east side, in her talk on "Progress by Legislation," before the League for Political Education.

"No task before us is so large as the helping of our neighbors in the congested districts to leave us," said she. "We must persuade them to leave the advantages here to go from the glamour of city life, from our schools and factories, out to the west where there is plenty of room for them to live. But we must see that they are not sent to a wild, uncultivated district."

Speaking of the observations of social settlement workers, she said:

"It is infinitely discouraging for intelligent folk to see the ruin that is constantly going on in the workingman's family because of the saloon, which some of us call the workingman's club. Often, in our settlement work, we see promising youths, who we think will be the support of old parents, ruined by the saloon—and we have to look on, helpless to change conditions. But if we all work together we can change our country from one of the two most drunken countries to a county free from drink, where it will be to every one's interest to prevent drunkenness, as it is now in Norway."

CHURCH CHANGES ITS FAITH.

Boston Congregational Body Votes to Become Episcopalian and Joins Latter's Diocese at Once.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The East Brookfield (Mass.) Congregational church, with a membership of 400, changed its faith by unanimous vote and united with the Episcopal diocese of western Massachusetts. This is believed to be the first time in this country when so large a church body changed its faith without a division among members.

BISHOP SPALDING TO GO SOUTH.

Peoria Prelate Recovers Sufficiently from Recent Paralytic Strike to Be Moved to Hot Springs.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Bishop John L. Spalding, who was seriously stricken with paralysis a month ago and who has been confined to his bed since, has recovered so that he can be taken south. Next week he will go to Hot Springs, Ark.

GIRL DIES WHILE DANCING.

In Midst of Pleasure at Uncle's Home in Merrill, Wis., Niece Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Merrill, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Bertha Schuman, 18 years old, while dancing at her uncle's home here last night suddenly threw up her hands and sank to the floor. Before a physician could be summoned she had died. Heart disease was the cause.

Held for Mail Box Thefts.

Edward Belmont was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Foote and held to the federal grand jury in bonds of $1,000. He was charged with having rifled private mail boxes in flat buildings near Eighteenth street and Michigan avenue. Postoffice Inspectors Germer and Mullen declared that Belmont had stolen the letters and, taking checks and money orders inclosed, had forged signatures and cashed them.

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DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

HICKEY—In sacred remembrance of our dearest auntie, Mrs. Ellen Hickey, who died Feb. 17, 1904. Mary Gore and Elizabeth Hanson.

HUTTON—In loving remembrance of Will J. Hutton, who died Feb. 17, 1902.

WARD—In loving remembrance of Constance Louise (Lily), the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ward, who died one year ago today, Feb. 17, 1904.

Barrett, Ellen. | Hottinger, Althrop T.
Beck, Andrew J. | Isaacs, Sonia.
Beck, Sadie. | Jones, Mrs. Harriet A.
Bosse, Edward B. | May, James R.
Brown, Charles J. | Moran, Charles J.
Brown, Capt. R. C. | McChesney, Martin H.
Coffin, Audrey Proctor. | McDonell, Ida S.
Cole, Sarah. | Nash, Richard.
Cothrell, William. | Newburg, Walter.
Curran, Nora A. | Nixon, Thomas D.
Davis, Irving D. | Reynolds, Lawrence.
Duehr, Ulrich. | Riley, Mary.
Eden, Sarah. | Rothschild, Morris.
Flood, John P. | Schwenke, Augustus.
Flynn, John. | Sievert, Minnie.
Glenny, Sarah Goll. | Stevens, Edwin F.
Griffin, Kittie. | Stevens, John M.
Grotefeld, Gottfried W. | Walthers, Charles H.
Hastie, Margaret. | Weber, Mrs. Lucy.
Holton, William. | Works, Samuel D.
Hopkins, Mary J.

BARRETT—Feb. 15, at 4042 Wood-st; Ellen, child of John and Bridget [nee Lavin], aged 6 months. Funeral Friday at 10 a. m., to 49th-st. and Ashland-av. depot, thence by train to Mount Olivet.

BARRY—Feb. 15, 1905, at Lincoln, Ill. Mary A. Barry, beloved daughter of James and Catherine Barry. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m., from 953 Warren-av., to St. Matthew's church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BECK—Feb. 15, Sadie, daughter of the late Margaret. Funeral from 2233 Wabash-av., Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 p. m. Interment at Rosehill.

BOSSE—Elwyn M., aged 4 years, and Edward B., aged 4 months, children of Alfred J. and Nonette [nee Leadingham] Funeral Sunday, Feb. 19, at 10 a. m., from 551 W. 15th-pl., to St. Frances' church, thence to St. Boniface cemetery.

BROWN—Feb. 15, 1905, Capt. Robert C. Brown, beloved husband of Sarah Brown [nee Tierney]. Funeral Saturday at 9:15 a. m., from his late residence, 2900 Park-av., to St. Malachy's church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary cemetery. Member of engine company No. 36, C. F. D., and L. T. P. A. Buffalo, New York papers please copy.

COFFIN—Audrey Procter, Feb. 16, wife of Emery Albert Coffin, and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenwald. Funeral services Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock, from late residence, 426 S. Irving-av., to Forest Home. New York papers please copy.

COHN—David, at 3518 Vernon-av., father of Bessie Lodge, and a beloved friend. Funeral Thursday at 1 o'clock, to Waldheim.

COTHROLL—William, beloved son of Mary and the late Richard Cothroll, brother of Mrs. J. Reidy, Mrs. Fyfe and Joseph, Mary, Richard and Mahoney. Eva, and the late Dennis Cothroll. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 19, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Charles church, thence to Calvary. Arms to Calvary. Member of Columbia Yacht club.

CURRAN—Feb. 15, Nora A., wife of Michael C. [nee McCarthy]. Funeral Friday at 9 a. m., from 604 N. Paulina-st. to Annunciation church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DAVIS—Irving D., dearly beloved son of Samuel and Ella Davis [nee Marks], and brother of Melvin, aged 2 years and 2 months. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 19, at 9 a. m., from home, 251 N. Carpenter-st., to Waldheim.

DUEHR, Ulrich, Feb. 14, 1905, at St. Augustine, Fla., aged 60 years. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 18, 1905, at 2 p. m., from Klaner's undertaking establishment, 494 N. Clark-st. Carriages to Graceland.

EDEN—Sarah, wife of W. S. Eden, Wednesday, Feb. 15. Services Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1 p. m., from Palmer house, by carriages to Rosehill.

FLOOD—John P., Feb. 16, beloved husband of Annie Flood, [nee Rusk, and father of Richard, Mabel, Myrtle, and John Flood. Funeral from late residence, 324 Sebor-st., Saturday at 10 a. m. to St. Patrick's church, where high mass will be celebrated. Member Progressive council No. 940, Royal Arcanum. Carriages to Rosehill cemetery.

FLYNN—John, formerly of Troy, N. Y., cooper by trade, aged 70 years. Funeral Friday, Feb. 17, via C. & N. W. Ry., to Calvary cemetery, Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GLENNY—Sarah Goll, Feb. 16, at the residence of her nephew, Willard A. Goll, 3014 Fullerton-av., where funeral services will be held at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, Feb. 17. Interment at St. Louis, Mo.

GRIFFIN—Kittie, sister of James H. Funeral from 229 Western-av., Saturday, 9:15, carriages to Mount Carmel.

GROTEFELD—Gottfried Walter, Feb. 15, aged 10 years 4 months and 7 days, beloved son of the Rev. W. and Amalie Grotefeld, 2246 N. Paulina-st., corner Irving Park-blvd. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1 p. m.

HASTIE—Margaret, Feb. 16, aged 75 years, mother of James, Martha, and Elizabeth Gemmell, and Mrs. H. Grace, at residence, 540 Jackson-blvd. Funeral notice later.

HOLTON—William, at 181 S. Morgan-st., husband of Ellen [nee McCarthy], member of St. Aloysius court No. 27, L. O. F. Funeral notice later.

HOPKINS—Feb. 16, Mary J., widow of Thomas Hopkins, formerly of Maple Park, Ill., beloved mother of Matthew, Mrs. Matthew Kane, Mrs. Wm. Ridge, Mrs. Wm. Maravyne, Anne, Louise, John, William, and Abraham Hopkins. Funeral will leave residence of Mrs. Maravyne, 705 Raymond-st., Elgin, Ill., for carriages Saturday, Feb. 18, at 8:30 a. m., to St. Mary's church, where services will be held. Interment at Chicago and Northwestern train to Maple Park, Ill., for interment.

HOTTINGER—Althrop T., aged 36 years, beloved husband of Grace Slater. Funeral private. Died Feb. 14, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 3322 Wabash-av., to Oakwoods. No flowers.

ISAACS—John, son of John and Mary, Feb. 15, aged 26 years. Funeral from 1234 N. Ashland-av., at 2 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 19, to Rosehill.

JONES—In Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 10, Harriet A. Jones, widow of the late Daniel A. Jones, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral Saturday, 1 p. m., 3240 Calumet-av.

MAY—James R., died Feb. 14, aged 60 years, husband of Nettie Strickler May. Funeral Friday, 10:30 a. m., from late residence, 304 Warren-av., Burlington (Iowa) papers please copy.

MORAN—Feb. 13, Charles J., son of the late James and Mary. Funeral on Friday, from 374 N. Robey-st., at 9:30 a. m., to Columbkill's church. Services Trunk R. B. Moran, Member of Local 120, Express Drivers and Conductors' union.

McCHESNEY—Martin H., in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16, beloved husband of the late Carrie C. McChesney, father of Mrs. A. F. Chamberlain, 6542 Kimbark-av. Funeral notice later.

McDONELL—At 543 E. 55th-st., Ida S., nee May, wife of D. G., aged 31 years. Funeral Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

NASH—Feb. 15, at 549 Root-st., Richard, brother of Michael and Mrs. Patrick Nevels, aged 25 years. Funeral Friday, 9 a. m., to St. Gabriel's church, thence to 49th and Halsted-st. depot, cars to Mount Olivet.

NEWBURG—Walter, member of Truck Teamsters local No. 707. Funeral from 1620 Grand-av., Friday, Feb. 17, 1 p. m., to Waldheim.

NIXON—Thomas D., beloved son of Mary and the late Thomas Nixon, at his residence, 625 Seminary-av., Funeral Saturday, 10:30 a. m., to Our Lady of Mount Carmel church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface.

REYNOLDS—Lawrence, aged 25 years, at 1520 W. 22d-st., son of James and Ellen. Member of Boxmakers' union. Funeral notice later.

RILEY—Mary, aged 36 years, wife of John. Funeral Friday, Feb. 17, at 9 a. m., from 4757 Princeton-av., to St. Cecelia's church, thence to Mount Olivet, train from 49th and Halsted-st. depot.

ROTHSCHILD—Morris Rothschild, at Los Angeles, Cal., resident of Chicago, Feb. 15, son of Mrs. S. Rothschild, brother of Mrs. Dan, Alshuler of Racine, Wis., aged 42. Funeral notice later.

SCHWENKE—Margaret, aged 8 months, daughter of August and Ann. Rifkill Schwenke. Funeral today, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

SIEVERT—Minnie, Feb. 15, 1905, aged 58 years, beloved wife of the late Henry C. Sievert, devoted mother of Mrs. Albertine Tittman of Tepiltz, Austria, and Emile and Francis Sievert. Funeral from late residence, 1067 Sheridan-rd., Friday, Feb. 17, 10:30 a. m., to Graceland cemetery. Burial private.

STEVENS—Edwin F., Feb. 15. Funeral Friday, 3 p. m., from late residence, 6756 Normal-av., to Woodlawn. Carriages to St. Luke's cemetery, Gould City, Pomeroy (Wash.), Los Angeles (Cal.), Fort Dodge (Ia.), and Milwaukee papers please copy.

WEBER—Mrs. Lucy, nee Schloschr, wife of Dr. M. P., at 2485 Magnolia-av. Funeral Saturday, 9 a. m., to St. Ita's church; interment at St. Boniface, private.

WORKS—Feb. 15, 1905, Samuel Dwight Works, aged 48 years. Funeral services at family residence, 1617 Hinman-av., Evanston, Ill., at 3 p. m. Friday, Feb. 17. Interment at Minneapolis, Minn., Saturday, Feb. 18.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R. leaves Polk-st. depot [Polk and Dearborn-sts.] daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in early morning, colder Friday night. Saturday fair, fresh northwest winds.

South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday fair.

Missouri—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in early morning, colder. Saturday fair.

North Dakota—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday fair.

Minnesota—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in northeast portion, colder. Saturday fair.

Wisconsin—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday fair, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow and colder Friday. Saturday fair, except snow in east portion, fresh west to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow Friday. Saturday fair and colder, fresh northwest winds.

Local Forecast—Friday with rising temperature in north portion. Saturday fair, except snow along Lake Erie, fresh northwest to west winds.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in inches.	State of weather.
Time taken:					
Feb. 16, 8 p. m.					
Abilene	56	62	S.		Clo'dy
Albany	12	18	S.		Fair
Atlanta	34	54	E.		Clo'dy
Atlanta	34	54	E.		Clo'dy
Amarillo	40	48	N.		Clo'dy
Bismarck	6	24	N.W.		Clear
Bismarck	16	24	N.W.		Clear
Buffalo	28	34	W.		Clo'dy
Boston	18	30	S.W.		Clo'dy
Cairo	28	28	S.		Clo'dy
Calgary	12	26	S.		Clear
Charles City	20	32	E.		Clo'dy
Charlotte	30	32	E.		Clo'dy
Cheyenne	18	36	N.	.02	Snow
Chicago	26	34	N.W.		Clo'dy
Cincinnati	26	30	S.E.		Clo'dy
Cleveland	22	26	S.		Fair
Concordia	26	36	S.		Clear
Davenport	26	30	S.W.		Clo'dy
Denver	26	38	N.E.		Snow
Des Moines	20	30	S.		Clo'dy
Detroit	20	30	S.W.		Clo'dy
Devil's Lake	14	24	N.W.	.10	Clo'dy
Dodge	24	32	W.		Clo'dy
Dubuque	24	28	W.		Clo'dy
Duluth	26	32	W.		Fair
El Paso	52	62	S.W.		Clear
Edmonton	26	30	Calm		Fair
Escanaba	14	34	S.W.		Fair
Galveston	50	60	E.		Clear
Grand Rapids	26	38	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Green Bay	22	34	S.W.		Clear
Havre	18	22	S.W.		Clear
Helena	22	34	S.E.		Clear
Huron	26	32	N.W.		Clo'dy
Indianapolis	26	32	N.W.		Clo'dy
Jacksonville	46	46	N.W.		Clear
Kansas City	34	34	S.W.		Clo'dy
Lander	24	34	S.W.		Clear
Little Rock	34	38	S.		Clear
Los Angeles	62	64	E.	.62	Rain
Madison	24	32	S.W.		Clo'dy
Marquette	22	32	W.		Fair
Memphis	32	32	S.E.		Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	18	20	Calm		Clear
Milwaukee	24	30	S.		Clo'dy
Minnedosa	16	18	N.W.		Fair
Montgomery	40	46	E.		Clo'dy
Montreal	8	30	W.	.04	Fair
Moorehead	22	30	N.W.	.02	Snow
Nashville	30	34	E.		Clo'dy
New Orleans	44	46	E.		Clo'dy
New York City	16	18	S.W.		Clo'dy
Norfolk	32	36	E.		Clear
North Platte	26	30	N.W.		Clear
Oklahoma	42	44	W.		Clo'dy
Omaha	28	32	W.		Clear
Pawnee	18	18	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Palestine	52	54	S.		Clo'dy
Parkersburg	22	28	S.		Clo'dy
Philadelphia	18	24	S.W.		Clear
Pittsburg	22	28	S.		Clo'dy
Pueblo	24	36	S.E.		Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	12	18	N.W.		Clear
Rapid City	22	32	N.W.		Clo'dy
San Francisco	50	52	W.	.80	Rain
St. Louis	30	36	S.W.		Clo'dy
St. Paul	30	30	N.W.		Clear
Salt Lake City	32	34	W.	.01	Clo'dy
San Antonio	52	54	S.		Clo'dy
San Diego	60	64	S.	.38	Clo'dy
Sault Ste. Marie	16	26	S.W.		Snow
Springfield, Ill.	22	22	S.	.02	Snow
Springfield, Mo.	22	22	S.	.02	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	42	48	S.E.		Clo'dy
Washington	22	24	S.		Fair
White River	16	18	E.	.04	Snow
Wichita	34	40	N.		Clo'dy
Williston	18	22	W.		Clo'dy
Winnipeg	12	18	S.W.		Fair

*Trace.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managan, optician, 10 State street, Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 10; 9 a. m., 13; 10 a. m., 15; 11 a. m., 18; 12 m., 19; 1 p. m., 21; 2 p. m., 23; 3 p. m., 25. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.71; 6 p. m., 29.54.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Ritteri, Angelo, 21; 1903 Wabash-av., Feb. 9.
Bacon, Josephine, 21; 121 Cornell-st., Feb. 15.
Bartodore, Paul, 53; 255 Blackhawk-st., Feb. 15.
Beck, Sadie, 25; 2233 Wabash-av., Feb. 15.
Bloom, baby, 1 day; 3254 Wallace-st., Feb. 15.
Brockenshire, Walter, 32; 1217 E. 75th-st., Jan. 28.
Carlin, Thomas, 1 year; 1441 51st-ct., Feb. 10.
Collins, Sarah, 53; 1406 32d-st., Feb. 15.
Cohn, David, 65; 3518 Vernon-av., Feb. 15.
Coyle, Loretta, 21; 621 Tremont-st., Feb. 14.
Cruziere, Catherine, 26; 448 Blandolph-st., Feb. 14.
Deal, Daniel R., 67; 2014½ Warren-av., Feb. 13.
Denners, Blanche, 21; 5430 Carpenter-st., Feb. 14.
Dillon, Daniel C., 38; 165 S. Clark-st., Feb. 15.
Dorn, Elizabeth, 81; 220 E. 63d-st., Feb. 14.
Downing, Geo. W., 74; 942 Clark-st., Feb. 14.
Dresnak, Pauline, 21 days; 754 Dickson-st., Feb. 14.
Feore, Amedea, 3 months; 122 Vernon Park-pl., Feb. 15.
Goldstein, Jamie, 3; 500 Jefferson-st., Feb. 11.
Guerney, Claude A., 26; 6354 Wentworth-av., Feb. 15.
Harris, May, 28; 13 N. Elizabeth-st., Feb. 14.
Howard, Robert, 52; 115 18th-st., Feb. 14.
Jaw, Francis, 1; 103 Wade-st., Feb. 14.
Kimball, Hallie, 48; 47 N. State-st., Feb. 13.
Kon, Mary, 2 months; 58 Cherry-av., Feb. 15.
Kramer, Bernice, 1; 911 Polk-st., Feb. 15.
Krusinski, Edward, 2 days; 1237 Wabansia-av., Feb. 14.
Lazarus, H., 22; 19 20th-pl., Feb. 14.
Manning, John, 23; no address given, Jan. 29.
Marek, Edward, 9 months; 6506 May-st., Feb. 14.
Mastralanni, G., 1; 1 Spring-st., Feb. 15.
Mauch, Max, 42; State and Ohio-sts., Feb. 13.
May, James R., 69; 208 Warren-av., Feb. 14.
Mendelsen, Bernard, 1; 1732 Wentworth-av., Feb. 15.
Moser, Edmond, 4 months; 222 Orchard-st., Feb. 15.
Nash, A. R., 63; 1902 Troy-st., Feb. 13.
Neff, George H., 51; 1101 Wilcox-av., Feb. 14.
Paufeen, Elmer, 6 months; 2001 Aberdeen-st., Feb. 14.
Pavenich, Frank, 53; 289 21st-st., Feb. 13.
Razolo, Carmela, 9 months; 135 Polk-st., Feb. 14.
Riordan, Mary, 18; 6533 Bishop-st., Feb. 13.
Rock, Annie, 68; 942 Austin-av., Feb. 13.
Rosenberg, Loeb, 50; 247 Laflin-st., Feb. 15.
Rzejobics, Stanley, 28; 43 Emma-st., Feb. 14.
Stevens, Edwin, 54; 6756 Normal-av., Feb. 15.
Talmage, Annie, 42; 1258 N. Carpenter-st., Feb. 14.
Toomey, Michael, 42; 642 W. 46th-st., Feb. 14.
Troemper, Edna, 6 days; 740 N. Paulina-st., Feb. 15.
Valentino, Giovanni, 4 days; 234 Ewing-st., Feb. 15.
Wemeis, John, 34; 2422 W. 50th-st., Feb. 11.
Wright, Maria, 76; 1069 Jackson-blvd., Feb. 14.
Zavans, Joseph, 1; 20 Ayres-st., Feb. 14.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854—C. H. JORDAN & CO., 14 and 16 East Madison-st., Chicago. 125 East 23d-st., Hyde Park. 1408 North Clark-st. 1215 Diversey-blvd. 815 Davis-st., Evanston.

A. B. PERRIGO, UNDERTAKER, OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in Chicago. 2913 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. Douglas 179. 2073 State-st. Tel. Douglas 674. Private ambulances.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM [20 YEARS WITH THE late C. C. H. Jordan], undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 323 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much, we just do business; 3 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED YESterday by the secretary of state at Springfield, as follows:

Putnam Rotary Engine company, Lovington; capital, $100,000; manufacture machinery; incorporators, John Putnam, Joseph Stocks, J. C. McKnight.

Prima Tonic company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; deal in malt products; incorporators, James Stillwell, Percy W. Sullivan, Corwin V. Howell.

George P. Butler Publishing company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; printing and publishing; incorporators, Cyrus J. Wood, John P. Klein, Theodore Prosek.

Conkling company, Chicago; capital, $200,000; manufacturing machinery and chemicals; incorporators, Allen Conkling, F. H. Sears, Fred B. Roos.

Chicago Addition Mangle company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; manufacture laundry machinery; incorporators, C. T. Gilmore, C. W. Anderson, W. H. Lutes.

Building Appliance company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; builders' sundries; incorporators, Robert A. Fischer, Joseph Schall, William R. Snowhook.

Helvetia Milk Condensing company, Highland; capital, $50,000; deal in milk products; incorporators, Louis Latzer, John Wildi, J. F. Sireveler.

The Block Rescue Mission work, Taylorville; benevolent; incorporators, Mattie Block, Elizabeth Hardesty, Miss Hawkins.

Societa Del Cuore, Troy; benevolent; incorporators, Charley Ottino, Pater Massottis, Pietro Lira.

The Social Ten, Chicago; social; incorporators, Hattie Renfrans, Hannah Grahl, Emma Bouter.

Indiola Rod and Gun club, Chicago; social; incorporators, Charles H. Runge, J. Antlnk Jr., J. C. Crongston.

H. G. Holloway & Bro., Chicago; capital increased from $25,000 to $50,000.

P. G. Wignall company, Peoria; name changed to Baier-Wignall company; capital increased from $50,000 to $60,000.

Citizens' Gaslight and Fuel company, Taylorville; name changed to Taylorville Gas and Electric company; capital increased from $15,000 to $1,287,000.

Fairbury Electric Light and Power company, Fairbury; capital increased from $12,000 to $30,000.

Western Textile Fiber company, Chicago; capital increased from $10,000 to $25,000.

American Stamping and Embossing company, Chicago; capital increased from $10,000 to $25,000.

Hillsides Pleasure club, Chicago; dissolved.

Leonhard-Brefeld & Sauter Hardware company, Trenton; name changed to Brefeld Hardware company.

Kankakee Packing company, Kankakee; capital increased from $75,000 to $125,000.

Mississippi Valley Telephone company, Carthage; capital increased from $25,000 to $50,000.

Standard Orchard company, Chicago; number of directors decreased from nine to seven.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 97 EAST 44TH-ST. AND Union station, via Ill. Cent. R. R. and Adams-st. cars, a leather purse containing money and check in center. Liberal reward to finder if they will return to or notify MRS. J. S. RANSOM at the above number.

LOST—GOLD FILLED WALTHAM WORKS, size 0, with pansy pin attached, between State and Clark, south side of Randolph. Return to SHOURDS, ADCOCK & TEUFEL. Reward.

LOST—FEB. 16, 1905, IN TOILET ROOM OF Marshall Field & Co., Retail, a bag containing a gold watch, about $15 in money, and transportation to St. Paul. Address J N 572, Tribune office.

LOST—THURSDAY A. M., LONG ENVELOPE with check, receipts, bills or Cottage Grove-av. 3755 Lake-av. Reward.

LOST—A BUNCH OF COLLECTION SLIPS. RETurn to owner and get reward. Irving Squire Co., Room 802, 303 Dearborn-st.

LOST—BETWEEN CHI. UNIVERSITY AND 6645 Yale-av., lady's hunting case gold watch with silver fob; reward. E. S. BOYD, 816 Chicago Opera.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NADE: WITH HEARTFELT thanks for dew; I send greetings and love.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS

are within every one's reach. They have only to walk into our showroom and make a selection of what they would like to wear and own.

DIAMONDS DELIVERED

on payment of a small fraction of the price, and balance in weekly or monthly amounts arranged to suit each individual's circumstances or convenience. No security of any kind expected; employees' references only required. Everything guaranteed to be agreeable, confidential, and satisfactory. We are making the lowest prices in town on diamonds and watches. Come and see.

Loftis Bros. & Co.,

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, and Opticians, 20 Ft. Stewart Bldg., 92 to 98 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by electric needle; 16 years' experience. MME. STIVER, M. D., 1409 Auditorium Bldg., theater entrance. Phone 4223 Harrison.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; scientific facial treatment. E. BURNHAM, 70 and 72 State-st.

PERSONAL—STUTTERING AND ALL IMPEDIments in speech cured for life at Chicago Vocal Institute, 163 State-st., 3d floor. Booklet and consultation free.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 1218. FREDERICK PIERCE & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—HAIR MOLES, WENS, NOSE, PIMples, scars, etc., a specialty. Electrolysis. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 30 State-st., City.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME. DOCtors recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—W. AUGUSTUS PRATT, B.S., M. D., THE GREAT AMERICAN FACE EXPERT. HOURS, 8 TO 8; SUNDAY, 9 TO 4. 147 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL—MARY E. MURRAY'S CELEbrated Cuticura Ointment. Ask your druggist for it or order direct. 2271 Harrison-st.

PERSONAL—ELECTROLYSIS, FACIAL, CHIRopody. MME. NORRELL, R. 6, 184 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—WICKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, 1806 Wabash-av. Phone Harr. 1870.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM; LEARN IT AT THE HIRSCHBERG INSTITUTE, 2351 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—PARTIES HAVING INSURANCE maturing can benefit themselves. K 441, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GENERAL OFFICE by young married man, college graduate, familiar with sales and stock department orders, card systems, records, stocks, and stock rooms; salary $15-$18. Address K 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS BOOKkeeper, accountant, and German correspondent; bond and refs. Address K 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 24, experienced bookkeeper, with managing ability. Apply ROHTER, 18 Park-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG man, age 21; not afraid of work; office experience. Address K 504, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; 5 years' experience; A1 references. Address K 533, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC SOber, and educated man, at present employed, desires position with responsible firm or corporation; can furnish bond; conversant with hitting and push; references unquestionable; books, insurance, and mining schemes barred; principals only. Address K 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESman will represent American firm in Mexico; is well acquainted in the country; will travel on commission; good references in United States. Address Representative, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN GOING to Cuba would like position as salesman or would like to open branch office for reliable firm; A No. 1 references. Address K 517, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT, HIGH CLASS real estate broker, out of city, wants position with old established real estate firm in Chicago; commission basis; might buy interest in South Side suburban office. Address K 506, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG, MARRIED man, as salesman for good house; A1 references; experienced in druggists' and grocers' specialties. Address K 521, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN would like road position, or would like to open branch office for some reliable firm in or out of city. Address K 515, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS traveling salesman to represent a good house; will start at moderate salary; A1 ref. K 482, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES' TAILORS, dressmakers, furriers—Designer, cutter, and fitter, for ladies' garments of all kinds, including furs, wants position; Chicago preferred; many years' experience with first class firms only; can furnish excellent refs. Address F 496, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TOOLMAKER, GERman, four years in the country; 15 years' practical experience; fast and accurate worker; wide experience in special and experimental work; shop improvements, etc.; technically educated; highest refs.; town or country. K 430, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS TOOL and diemaker; will have charge of toolroom, desire position as foreman of manufacturing dept. of small interchangeable work; good producer and manager. Address L 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SUPERINTENDENT, with firm manufacturing brass or hardware novelties, gasoline lighting appliances; 11 years supt. of factory in the line. 2381, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 20; IN electric or machine shop. Address ED BAKER, Downers Grove, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED mechanical draftsman, A1, wants employment, seeks position. Address K 512, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — WORK EVENINGS, BY experienced structural designer, detailer, or checker. Address K 507, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MECHANICAL draftsman, capable, original, resourceful, experienced; technical education. K 533, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MECH. DRAFTSMAN; is willing to make drawings at home. Address K 538, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRAFTSMAN. FOSTER, 270

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT — ROOMS — WE HAVE rented the city over; it would have answered your wants; cost you all the time and car fare for weeks past. Don't try it. We personally inspect each chamber in minutest detail. Our list contains many of the handsomest suites, and residences on principal streets and drives. Landladies of the better class will find many unique chances to advertise, who are glad to secure roomers who will execute their orders in a manner that we desire we assist. Let us show our system. It saves worry and time. Estab. 1897. BETAH CO., 901, 171 La Salle-st. Automatic 2681 and Central 4345.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAV.—LARGE DOUBLE AND single; elegantly furnished; good table; location; C. R. R. and 43d-st. 5901.

SAV.—WARM, COMFORTABLE home; best transportation service.

SAV.—STEAM HEATED rooms; choice neighborhood; 12 minutes Hyde Park 1633.

ETE H. K. SUITE; R. HOT none; ½ blk. 35th; L. st. 3452.

SAV.—FINELY FURNISHED board if desired; all conveniences cable.

WILL RENT LARGE, NEW, with board to refined couple. Telephone Blue 106.

SAV.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH

ARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH single room; Ill. Cent. R. R.

ARGE FRONT ROOM WITH two closets; I. C. and cable.

SAV.—LARGE ROOMS WITH board; superior board.

SAV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; am. Phone Douglas 4107.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE; running water; references.

EAR RHODES.—FURNISHED board; reasonable.

North Side.

RD, 16 ASTOR-ST.—SMALL block from Lake Shore-drive; best residence neighborhood; 12 minutes; excellent table. Phone

NISHED DOUBLE AND SIN- cold water; phone; good table;

EASANT SINGLE AND DOU- board; home cooking and all ts. Phone 4583 Dearborn.

FINE, PLEASANT, WARM room. Phone Diana 876.

GLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, distance. 4481 Dearborn.

S, SINGLE AND DOUBLE, alking distance. 423 Oak-st.

VYN-PL., DESIRABLE ROOMS block; Lincoln Park; refs.

Hotels.

DO—A SELECT FAMILY AND 000 rooms; occupying the entire Washington and Madison-sts. COMPLETE AND SUCCESSFUL. We have parlor and vate bath and board for two ATRONIZE HOME.

NISHING BUSINESS WANTED—I good cash customer for a small, well es- ablished furnishing business, located inside of Chicago. BUCK, Arena, Ill.

ANTED—A PAYING PROPOSI- ALLY. OTHER loans paid by us. EASY PAY- MENTS. Low rates. Collateral loans negotiated. NATIONAL GUARANTEE CO., R. 203 Temple Court Bldg., 220 Dearborn-st.

SALARIED MEN CAN GET MONEY FROM US In shortest possible time at LOWEST RATES, payments to suit your income; private, reliable and square and confidential. 609 Atwood Bldg., Clark and Madison-sts.

$10 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE— NATIONAL FINANCE CO., R. 206, 218 La Salle-st. Open till 6 p. m. South Chicago Branch, 9218 Commercial-av.

MONEY FOR YOU ON YOUR SALARY; QUICK- ly, confidentially, and low rates. Call or write EQUITY FINANCE CO., 716, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITH- out security; easy payments. Offices, 51 principal cities. Employers' Credit Co., 128 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES ON personal note without indorser; no red tape. STANTON CO., Room 812, 140 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING CITY, will sell at a sacrifice part of fine furniture, book- cases, chamber set, dining table and chairs, etc. No agents or second hand dealers admitted. 4416 Berkeley-av.

WANTED—TWO HALL CLOCKS; ONE WITH chimes; must be in good running condition, and extremely low prices; describe movement and size of cases. Address L 167, Tribune office.

I PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR FURNI- ture of flats, hotels and dealers' stocks. Phone Monroe 592. DEWAR, 381 W. Madison-st.

MAGIC STOVE LINING AT THE FAIR, 50C A set. 6 plastic FIRE BRICK, or 40c a set of 4 delivered. Quickly fitted to any stove.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$125 WILL BUY EITHER MY ALL GLASS STA- tion wagon or extension top family surrey; both are light and rubber tired; either one must be sold; located in Peoria, Ill. Call at 1206 Michigan-av., Chicago.

SALE—FINEST 32 ROOM HOTEL AND bar on West Madison-st., doing fine business; cheap; investigation; other interests cause sale. $5,000 cash. Address L 166, Tribune office.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, 2 DEARBORN-ST., SUITE 1533, CHICAGO. ...ORS—organized, incorporated,- financed.

...ED CAPITAL TO PUSH MANUFAC- turing proposition; NEW GASOLINE MO- TOR AUTOMOBILES AND BOATS; HAVE COMPLETE AND SUCCESSFUL. ...ENTIFIC SCIENTIFIC. K 548, TRIBUNE.

...ED FURNISHING BUSINESS WANTED—I ...ld cash customer for a small, well es- ...blished furnishing business, located inside ...f Chicago. BUCK, Arena, Ill.

...ED, $5,000; IF SO, TAKE AGENCY FOR ...ade $5,000 yearly. Address P 127, Trib

...ED—$5,000 TO $10,000 PAYING PROPOSI- ...ion; we have the best transportation ...ilities; will be given an opportunity for big money ...d a financial training of exceedingly ...ide experience in answering give me a general idea ...ere you are, your present financial standing, etc. This ...s a rare opportunity to get a partnership ...th a successful organizer of rare ability and ...ghest honesty. Address O C 16, Tribune

...ED—ACCEPTING A BUSINESS OPPOR- ...ity offered anywhere in United States call on or ...d; we have many of exceptional opportunities now ...r those of capital with services with ...m from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Our of- ...ers clients the most unique system ...ailable ...d best places for their services and ...APGOODS, Inc., Suite 1012, 140 Dear- ...born-st.

...ED—A MAN WITH FIFTEEN YEARS' ...ce selling and securing high grade ...ers the agency for the whole or part ...f New England or Pacific R. R. ...ory. Address O C 18, ...ribune office.

...ED MAN, OFFICE AND SALES EXPE- ...ence; a splendid position; will invest $1,000 ...th reliable concern; more later if ...ou; no attention unless nature of business ...d amount stock; no cut prices; bar- ...ain; full health; change of climate neces- ...ary. Address O C 25, Tribune office.

...ATIVE INVESTORS SHOULD AVAIL ...f the opportunities of Mexico before ...ecember. Mexico today is the marvel ...f 4 delivered. Quickly fitted to any stove. Particulars on application. Suite 408-409 Great Northern Bldg.

...ED—AN HONEST YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 ...o take position paying $24 per week; ...ust be company's branch office and sales de- ...partment; located in Peoria, Ill. Call at 1206 Michigan-av., Chicago.

...ED—A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN ...with from $5,000 to take control of the ...business of a very superior patented article. ...Call or write Dandies, Address Ball-Hooks ...Co., 1 198, Tribune office.

...OR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE ...in one of the liveliest towns in northern Illinois; ...best and cleanest stock; no cut prices; bar- ...gain if sold; health; change of climate neces- ...sary. Address O C 26, Tribune office.

SECURITIES

CORPORATION, 2 DEARBORN-ST., SUITE 1533, CHICAGO. ...ORS—organized, incorporated,- financed.

...ED—CAPITAL TO PUSH MANUFAC- turing proposition; NEW GASOLINE MO- TOR AUTOMOBILES AND BOATS; HAVE COMPLETE AND SUCCESSFUL. ...ENTIFIC SCIENTIFIC. K 548, TRIBUNE.

...ED—FINEST 32 ROOM HOTEL AND bar on West Madison-st., doing fine business; cheap; investigation; other ...standing; closest investigation; other ...reasons cause sale. $5,000 cash. Address ...Tribune office.

...ED—A MAILING LIST OF 12,000 LA- ...dies in Illinois; 900 town Indexed. Ad- ...dress O C 30, Tribune office.

...ED—YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW HUN- ...dred dollars to take a good paying proposi- ...tion. R. JOHNSON, Briggs House.

...ED—FIRST CLASS INVENTION, PAT. APPLIED ...for; sale or trade; a good seller and big ...profit all at once. K 506, Tribune office.

...ED—TENANT FOR 200 ROOM HOTEL IN ...one of the best manufacturing towns in Illinois; must have $50,000. Address ...O C 9, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

...ED—N. BARSALOUX, Mer. 111-112.

...132 26TH-ST. — AN IDEAL ...place for people; fine dining-room; seats ...50 farmers and others using our product; ...private dining-rooms; lunch counter; early ...Grove trains. Douglas 1440.

...ED—$900 LAKE-AV.—NEAR HOTEL; steam heated rooms, single or ...class board; terms reasonable.

...ED—HOTEL WABASH-AV. AND ...Jackson—American plan, $2 per day; ...the week to regulars.

...ED—64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.— ...L. L. C., electric lines; steam, ...$5; 636. American and European.

...ED—WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR ...the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and ...265.

...ED—THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COL- ...lender Co.'s cushion pool tables, balls, cues, and ...all condition, 620 S. 51st-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

...ENUE HOTEL, DEARBORN ...s: rooms from $2 week up; sin- ...gle, dinner room; weekly dining dis- ...count.

...ARGE—NEW 28 H. P. A. 10 HOWE GASO- ...line automobile. Phone 442 Went.

...RE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA ...150 elegant outside rooms; rea- ...sonable. 1008 S. Mrs. H. York. Mgr.

...41ST AND ELLIS—STEAM ...date room and board, $5 per week ...suites; private baths.

...RD, 232 DEARBORN-AV.— ...le rooms, with board; steam heat.

...EL, ELLIS AND BOWEN— ...$7 a wk.; elevator, steam heat.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

...ORS, 346 S. STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST ...prices for cast-off clothing, furs, etc. ...Full and dinner gowns in special demand. ...Mrs. Harrison.

...DISCARDED GOWNS ARE VALUABLE. ...WE WILL BUY THEM. ...523 S. STATE-ST.

...ARR, 26 E. STATE, PHONE 3686 HARRI- ...SON; highest prices for cast-off clothing, ...and cast-off clothing, sealskins, and furs.

...ST, IN W. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST ...prices for ladies' and gentlemen's castoff cloth- ...ing. Phone 2911 Dearborn.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

...MERICAN STEAM DYE WORKS— ...GILBERT BROS., Cleaners and Dyers, ...1373 W. Madison-st. Phone Seeley 764.

...WEE, THE EXPERT. ...ST. BRANCHES: 118 E. 43d-st., 22d- ...st. and Cottage Grove-av. Phone Douglas 2200.

...29TH-ST., FLAT 2, S. NICELY ...furnished for two; $8 and $9.50 ...per month; 5½ block elevated ...station.

...ST. VINCENNES-AV. — FRONT ...2d floor, 2 connecting, $12; ...others, tiled bath; unfur.; brick res.

...ST. STEWART, LADIES' AND GENTS' GAR- ...MENTS cleaned and pressed, 126 Dearborn- ...st. Phone Madison-st. Tel. Main 3520.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

...FOR SALE—A NEW PARIS LONG LACE ...coat; never worn; No. 36; pink chiffon, ...with elaborate lace silk trm'd dress, small size, ...very fashionable. 3 to 4 p. m. Sunday, 4 ...Ontario-st., N. W. Drexmaker.

...GROVELAND-AV. FUR- ...nery, bath, steam heat, elevator. ...CLARKE. Phone 809 Douglas.

...47TH-ST., NEAR CALUMET; ...single room. $4. Gray 1903.

...ROOMS; STEAM; PHONE; 1 ...block Michigan-av. 3137 Groveland-av.

...FRONT ROOM MODERN; ...Jefferson-av. 156 54th-pl., 2d.

...ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSE- ...indiana-av.

...MS, LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING. ...

...ALUMET-AV., FRONT ROOMS, ...second floor; gentlemen only.

...FUR ROOMS, RUNNING ...ce. 1927 Michigan-av.

...DIANA-AV., NEWLY FITTED ...sleeping suite; private residence. ...LT FURN. ROOM, PRIVATE ...e. 2947 Prairie-av.

...CHOICE APARTMENT, HAND- ...some rooms. Tel. S. 1782.

West Side.

...VAN BUREN-ST., SOUTH ...ping rooms; gas, bath, phone; ...cold-av. sta. and Mont-pelitan L.

...ASHLAND-BLVD., LARGE ...m; all modern conveniences.

...LOCATION—FURN. OR UN- ...furnished, housekeeping; nr. L; ref.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

...STEP /REVERSE GUARANTEED.

...CONNECTING ROOMS FOR ...ing; porch; one block from Lin- ...coln Park-av. PROF. RIDGE.

...DSOMELY FUR. DOUBLE OR ...desirable location, ½ block N. W. ...-av. MILLER.

...ASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE ...single; walking distance; phone.

...ONTARIO-ST., STEAM HEATED ...second floor; every convenience.

...WARM ROOM IN REFINED ...home; 243 La Salle-av., Flat 2.

...DEARBORN-AV., DESIRABLE ...gle and double; modern.

...GLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, ...walking distance. 354 Ontario-st.

...M FOR GENTLEMAN AND LA- ...dy; small family. 276 E. Huron.

...LA SALLE-AV., HANDSOMELY ...; running water; steam heat.

...SANT FRONT ROOM FOR ...Dearborn-av.

FINANCIAL.

...EMPLOYES WITHOUT INDORSER ...convenient to transportation; desire ...ably preferred young man; refer- ...ces. 118, Tribune office.

...RENT—GENTLEMAN, LITE- ...desirable room or suite, beau- ...pleasant environment; eastward at ...ces. Address L 143, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

SALARY LOANS.

SALARY LOANS.

MADE WITHOUT ANY SECURITY.

Every man and woman in Chicago who wants money this week can obtain it on their PLAIN NOTE. NO INDORSER necessary. Rates reasonable. Terms to suit you. Call and get our CONFIDENTIAL PLAN. NO ONE REFUSED MONEY. MASON INVESTMENT CO., 154 Monroe, Room 311, Cor. Clark—2d floor. 2516 Cent. ESTABLISHED 1897. IT IS GOOD FOR MONEY.

JUST AS ONE WOULD AT THE BANK YOU CAN borrow money of me, in smaller sums as well as the large, to just suit your needs, payable as con- venient. Merchants, business men and men and women employed will give you the fairest rate in Chicago. LADIES of reputable family may easily borrow on their own name and promise. Mr. Harrison 2171, or call, private offices, 21 and 215 Dearborn-st. P. N. PECK.

SALARIED PEOPLE CAN HAVE ALL THE MONEY they want. QUICK, CONFIDENTIAL ALL. OTHER loans paid by us. EASY PAY- MENTS. Low rates. Collateral loans negotiated. NATIONAL GUARANTEE CO., R. 203 Temple Court Bldg., 220 Dearborn-st.

SALARIED MEN CAN GET MONEY FROM US In shortest possible time at LOWEST RATES, payments to suit your income; private, reliable and square and confidential. 609 Atwood Bldg., Clark and Madison-sts.

$10 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE— NATIONAL FINANCE CO., R. 206, 218 La Salle-st. Open till 6 p. m. South Chicago Branch, 9218 Commercial-av.

MONEY FOR YOU ON YOUR SALARY; QUICK- ly, confidentially, and low rates. Call or write EQUITY FINANCE CO., 716, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITH- out security; easy payments. Offices, 51 princi- pal cities. Employers' Credit Co., 128 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES ON personal note without indorser; no red tape. STANTON CO., Room 812, 140 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE LOANS.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED— Loans on same 6 per cent; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 5 per cent; give higher cash and loan value than companies. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 1121.

RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 171 La SALLE- st., R. 813. Loan on and purchase policies.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE PART- nership heretofore existing between Williams, Dudley was dissolved Oct. 1, 1904. F. M. WILLIAMS.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

WOMEN ONLY— WOMEN ONLY—

DR. E. J. DENNIS DR. E. J. DENNIS. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 163 STATE-ST., 3D FLOOR.

SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. Consultation and advice free. One of our own lady nurses meets all out-of-town patients. Please call, write me. Lady physician in attendance day and night at my private sanitarium. ALL QUACK- ERY AND QUALIFIED abortion foolish offers. I ATTEND TO EVERY PATIENT personally and LADY SECRETARY UNDERSTANDS MY CASE. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sun- days, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THE GREAT WOMEN'S SPECIALIST.

DR. W. F. BRINEY.

Removed to 182 State-st., 2d floor, next to the Fair. Phone Central 815. Hours, 9-5; Sundays, 10-12. Reliable and skillful treatment of all diseases and complications peculiar to women. The only exclu- sive office for women. Can accommodate a few patients at my elegant suburban residence. Skilled nurse in attendance. My personal care. Cheerful rooms; pure air and sunshine. Maternity cases taken. Write or call on me before making your final arrangements.

DR. McGRATH. DR. McGRATH. THE LADIES' PHYSICIAN. Office, 78 State-st., second floor. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1. [Opp. Marshall Field's.]

Ladies are requested to consult Dr. McGrath on all diseases peculiar to women. Patients from out of town may write Dr. McGrath in full confidence and he will be pleased to reply with advice and infor- mation possible. The Lake Sanitarium, of which Dr. McGrath is sole owner, is free to such patients as wish to remain under his care. 78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32. DR. McGRATH. DR. McGRATH.

LADIES— $500 REWARD FOR A CASE OF FEMALE AILMENTS THAT WE FAIL TO RELIEVE BY OUR METHOD. RELIEF $3. AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL.

Our NOTED GERMAN SPECIALIST, who treats women only, offers free advice to women seeking treatment. Hours 9 to 5; Sunday 10 to 2. WOMEN'S PRIVATE INSTITUTE. 185 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 606, next to Fair.

FINE SUBURBAN HOME FOR LADIES—OB- stetrical cases and female diseases; strictly pri- vate; careful treatment. MRS. MEICHROWITZ, 1509 Lake-st., Melrose Park, Ill. City office, 1116 Lake-st. Phone Austin 1496. Special rates. Vernon Park-pl. [near Blue Island-av. and Hal- sted-st.]. Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 3.

IRENE HOW SANITARIUM, 706 JACKSON-BLVD. corner Honore; elegantly equipped, comfortable, and homelike private sanitarium for ladies; phy- sicians of either sex treat female ailments. $5.00.

MRS. A. BECKER, 806 W. MONROE-ST., PRI- vate sanitarium; female diseases treated, sure help and best care in all cases. Patients met at depot.

WOMEN!—DR. TURVER'S BEAUTIFUL PRI- vate hospital receives all cases requiring at- tendance away from home. 58 W. Genesee-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 480 NORTH CLARK-ST., near Division-st.—First class private home, with all conveniences; expert in all obstetrical cases, female complaints, etc. Phone Dearborn 2.

DR. LUCY HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSICIAN —Specialist in tumors and all difficult female complaints; new, successful, scientific method; 28 years' exp.; private sanitarium 310 W. Madison-st.

MRS. HORTA FAUSTMANN'S, 494 N. CLARK-ST. 30 years' scientific experience in diseases of women; expert in obstetrical cases. Tel. White 3111.

DR. ARNOLD, LADIES TREATED RELIABLY, $5; pay when cured. 48 Van Buren, R. 611, next Siegel-Cooper's. Hrs., 9-5; Sun. 10-12. Advice free.

MRS. SWIFT, 3408 FOREST-AV., SOUTH SIDE, near 35th-st.; expert in all female diseases; la- dies' private sanitarium; confidential.

MRS. PLENZ, 3155 S. HALSTED-ST.; LADIES' private sanitarium; 20 years' exp. female dis- eases; expert in all obstetrical cases; best care.

PRIVATE SANITARIUM FOR LADIES; NURSE and physician in attendance. 2070 So. Park-av. F. A. Tel. Doug. 3125.

DR. TRUDEL, LADIES' SPECIALIST, RELIA- ble in women's diseases and complications; cure guaranteed. R. 305, 167 Dearborn-st., cor. Monroe.

OBSTETRICAL CASES TAKEN FREE AND private. Call or write Nat'l Hospital, 553 Wells.

MRS. M. LUTZ, 383 N. CLARK-ST., GRADUATE and expert in obstetrics. Female complaints, $5.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT—STUDIO WITH GRAND PIANO, ON Michigan-av.; part time. K 524, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEST OF CARE GIVEN FOR USE OF PIANO; no children; private. L 190, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS IN LYON & HEALY'S EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Every piano guaranteed exactly as represented; money back if not; upright, reduced from $295 to.....$195 Story & Camp upright, reduced to.....240 Lyon & Healy upright, to close.....75 Lyon & Healy upright, reduced from $375 to.....275 Chickering upright, reduced from $325 to.....275 Leland upright, reduced from $215 to.....190 Lyon & Healy upright.....260 Weber upright, reduced from $270 to.....200 Krakauer upright, reduced from $445 to.....326 Ivers & Pond upright, reduced from $315 to.....250 Kimball upright, reduced to.....150 Bauer upright, reduced from $190 to.....140 Four new pianos, close, at.....99 Washburn cabinet grand.....245 Steinway baby grand, $690; Steinway baby grand, $650; Weber upright, $390; Knabe parlor grand, $495; Behr Bros. "Patent" grand, $425.

LIBERAL TERMS OF PAYMENT—On inexpensive pianos. $10 down and $5 per month.

Buyers at a distance should write for full par- ticulars and prices of the above, and also for our sched- ule of freight rates to your station.

IMPORTANT—We employ no outside city sales- men, and never annoy people in their homes. We are therefore enabled to give the purchaser the benefit of the large commission that must naturally be paid to such workers, and which adds so greatly to the cost of a piano.

Largest stock in the world, 600 pianos. 20 great makes. Everything in pianos from illustrated, free catalogue to RENT FROM $3.50 UPWARD. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

REMARKABLE PIANO VALUES.

THE HOUSE OF BALDWIN announces a clearing out of a number of STANDARD PIANOS AND ORGANS, discontinued styles, slightly used and second hand. The following are a few selected from the stock: $27.00—Cabinet grand piano, 7 octaves, in fine condition; cost $600 new. $125.00—Hamon & Hamlin parlor organ, walnut case, five octaves, almost new; cost $250 new. $24.00—Fischer square piano, 7 octaves, rosewood case, carved legs with pearl; cost $500 new. $29.00—Chickering cottage piano, oak case, 7 octaves, almost new; cost $750. $75.00—Kranich & Bach fully upright piano, 7 octaves, dark case, in splendid condition. $80.00—Schrader upright, 7 1-3 octaves, dark case, in fine condition. $110.00—Huntington upright, mahogany case, 7 1-3 octaves, very handsome, worth double. $125.00—Emerson upright, ebonized case, 7 1-3 oc- taves, a good investment at twice the money. $145.00—Kimball upright, walnut case, very little used, in perfect order. $185.00—Several new, odd styles, regular prices from $275 to $350. Many more just as good bargains. If you want a bargain this is your opportunity. Terms will be arranged to suit you. D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Manufacturers, 267-269 Wabash-av.

LAST WEEK OF OUR SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.

100 NEW EASTERN MADE UPRIGHT PIANOS.

$135 EACH.

FULLY WARRANTED.

In all the various styles of woods, fancy figured mahogany, walnut, and quarter sawed oak cases. These pianos cannot be purchased anywhere for less than $100 to $150 more money.

PAYMENTS—$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY. Including a handsome stool and scarf.

ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

KIMBALL PIANOS.

KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS.

KIMBALL REED ORGANS.

KIMBALL PIANO PLAYERS.

All component parts made in Kimball Factories, Chicago. Manufacturer's prices marked in plain figures. These figures include the bare cost of labor and material; not one small margin added for profit. Save all unnecessary expenses, including freight.

Special bargains in used pianos of other standard makes always in stock.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857], S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

$55 UPRIGHT PIANO, $55; UPRIGHT PIANO, $55 $55 We have a small size used upright $55 $55 piano for $55. This is only one $55 $55 of the many bargains. We also have $55 $55 full size cabinet grand piano $115, $55 $55 Slightly used, oak case piano, $130. $55 $55 New eastern piano reduced to $150. $55 $55 Slightly used, oak case piano, $150. $55 $55 Square pianos, $15, $20, $30, $55 $55 $40, $50, $60, $70, $80. $55 $55 Story & Clark pianos, H, $400 or $450. $55 $55 Style F, $350, $500, $750. $55 $55 Story & Clark, 235 and 237 Wabash. $55 $55 $55 $55 $55 $55 $55 $55 $55

AT THE VOSE STORE—

Great bargains in discontinued styles of Vose pianos and Ludwig pianos.

Used uprights, $75 and upward.

New pianos for rent, $3.50 per month.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., 246 Wabash-av.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF RENTING PIA- nos; not worn out, second hand instruments, but high grade pianos in perfect condition. Rental Rental Rental. Rental is worth up.

We are offering some splendid bargains in up- right pianos of various makes, as well as slightly used instruments of our own manufacture, that have been returned from rental. Easy monthly payments. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 266-268 Wabash-av.

SCHUBERT PIANOS.

Satisfactory, durable. Bargains in used pianos. Expert tuning and repairing. Phone Central 5362. THE SCHUBERT PIANO CO., 179 Wabash-av.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250-252 WABASH-AV., Chicago's oldest piano manufacturers. Legitimate values in first class pianos. Real bargains in used pianos. Good pianos for rent at from $3.50 monthly up. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250-252 Wabash-av. Established 1857.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at bargain prices can be found at LYON & HEA- LY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

$61 BUYS A GOOD SOHMER SQUARE PIANO; $60 buys a Kranich & Bach square; $25; terms $10 down, $5 per month. STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson- blvd.

$60 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT; $150 BUYS a nearly new Sterling upright; $100 buys a Briggs upright; $105 buys a good Weber & Co. upright; $10 cash, $5 per month. STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

BARGAINS—LYON & HEALY USED UPRIGHT, $75; Emerson used, $65; Bauer square, good con- dition, $45; Kimball, large size, used, $110; genuine Chase upright, $255; no payment down. P. A. STARCK, 204-206 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A LARGE SIZE SCHUBERT PI- ano, in fancy mahogany case, with fancy carved panels; has been used, but practically good as new. The Cable Company, Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT, $3.50 AND $4 PER month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$240 BUYS STEINWAY UPRIGHT, FINE CON- dition; cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 231 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO; PAY- ments. J. O. TWICHELL, 231 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANO AND PIANOLA, $275 FOR the two; both practically new; nothing to ap- proach this value elsewhere. LYON & HEALY, 207 Wabash-av.

GOING ABROAD—MUST SELL AT ONCE, double veneered high grade mahogany upright piano, not used four months; also elegant furni- ture; very cheap. 3421 South Park-av.

$100 BUYS CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 231 Wabash-av.

PARLOR ORGANS, BEAUTIFUL STYLE, $35; used organs, $10; monthly payments. Bargains at all prices. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$190 BUYS A KNABE UPRIGHT FRENCH WAL- nut; late style. THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 275 Wabash-av.

A. B. CHASE PIANOS ARE SOLD ONLY BY Grosvenor, Lapham & Co., 265 Michigan-av., 8th floor, the Fine Arts Bldg. Pianos for rent.

$350 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO— Large size and in perfect condition. GEO. P. BENT, 211 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANOS FOR SALE ONLY BY J. O. TWICHELL, 231 Wabash-av.

$185 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; large size; in perfect condition. GEO. P. BENT, 211 Wabash-av.

$345 BUYS A WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; MUST be seen to be appreciated as to value. GEO. P. BENT, 211 Wabash-av.

A FINE MAHOGANY BABY GRAND; GOOD AS new; $1 a week bargain. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 266 Wabash.

$145 BUYS LARGE SIZE UPRIGHT USED Knabe piano; no payment down. P. A. STARCK, 204-206 Wabash-av.

$340 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT; SPLEN- did tone and finish. THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 275 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — PIANOLA; FINE CONDITION; practically good as new; $175; easy monthly pay- ments. LYON & HEALY, 207 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING, GABLER, MATHUSHEK, AND Kurtzmann pianos. Bargains in second hand pianos. CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash.

HIGH GRADE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, used less than four months; very cheap; also fine furniture; must sell at once. 3221 Ellis-av.

$25 BUYS SMALL SIZE SECOND HAND UP- right piano. P. A STARCK, 204-206 Wabash-av.

$95 BUYS LARGE SIZE 7 1-3 OCTAVES CABLE upright piano. P. A. Starck, 204-206 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A JULIUS BAUER UPRIGHT PIANO. GEO. P. BENT, 211 Wabash-av.

$100 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO. Large size. GEO. P. BENT, 211 Wabash-av.

$125 BUY A HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PI- ano. GEO. P. BENT, 211 Wabash-av.

$75 BUYS A LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT; GOOD for beginners. GEO. P. BENT, 211 Wabash-av.

MUST SELL ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO, cheap; reason, domestic troubles. 589 Lincoln-av

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHASE BROS. [THE ORIGINAL CHASE] PIANO AND CARLISLE PIANOS. (Great bargains in slightly used and second hand pianos of various makers. See these bargains be- fore you purchase. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 266 Wabash.

MINES AND MINING.

TO HELP CLOSE VALUABLE OPTION I will sell at 25c—1-3 of intrinsic value—shares in a SURE WINNER. COMPANY IS FI- NANCED, $100,000 invested, has no stock for sale, owns fine mill, magnificent property, no debts, is producing, and should begin to pay 12% dividends inside 8 months. Terms ¼ cash by Feb. 27, bal. in 5 pay'ts; 250 shares least will sell that way; 100 shares, cash, $25. Investigate; mine is well known; easy to get facts from relia- ble people, bankers, and business men, who know the mine and history of the company.

This little advt. offers a genuine opportunity— big conservative and reliable men who became interested in the proposition three years ago— and about the last chance to get any of the stock at less than 50 to 60 cents. Stock will almost cer- tainly sell at over par $1.00, by October. Look into this; it will surely pay you and you will be pleasantly surprised. There is, positively, no doubt of success and practically none that results will be obtained as, and within the time, herein stated. If you decide to write me please reread and cut out this ad. and keep for reference. Address K 543, Tribune office.

WE OFFER 2000 Diamond State Oil 1000 Globe (B. H.) 2000 Rhoda C. & R. WE WANT 5000 C. C. Homestake. 50 Meve Chemical. 5000 Friday Gold. 1000 Tombstone Cons. 5000 Mayo Cons. & Ind. [Legal.] EMERSON & COMPANY, [Incorporated.] Stock Brokers. Phones: Central 4545. Auto. 3329.

WILL SELL PART OF MY STOCK IN BRUNS- wick Oil Co. cheap to raise cash. This stock is at par and has paid 2 dividends of 10% each. Investi- gate this. Address K 349, Tribune office.

WANTED—OPTION ON 50,000 SHARES BRAG- anza stock at 25c, to be delivered April 1st, 1905. Delivery must be guaranteed. Terms or written application. Address K 555, Tribune office.

WILL SELL 500 SHARES BRAGANZA AT 17C if taken on or before Feb. 20th. Address L 144, Tribune office.

SECURE OUR PRICES ON ANY STOCK BE- fore buying or selling. MARK T. BOYLAND & CO., Stock Brokers, 1001 Stock Exchange.

GET OUR PRICES ON ANY STOCK YOU CON- template buying or selling. B. H. SCHEFTELS & CO., 189 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WINNING ESTIMATES: The total number of paid admissions to the World's Fair is given by the secretary as 12,804,616.

There were nearly 2,000,000 guesses made in our Automobile Prize Contest. We have carefully gone over the estimates and find the following are the ten closest:

12,804,615.	12,804,972.
12,804,617.	12,805,103.
12,804,618.	12,805,417.
12,804,620.	12,803,526.
12,804,900.	12,803,370.

In addition to ten automobiles, we also offered eight cash prizes of $100 each for closest guesses made on this certain prize specified. According to our reports, the following numbers are entitled to these prizes:

12,804,615 closest estimate before April 1st.
12,802,000 closest estimate in April.
12,803,572 closest estimate in May.
12,805,116 closest estimate in June.
12,804,972 closest estimate in July.
12,803,297 closest estimate in August.
12,806,042 closest estimate in September.
12,804,615 closest estimate Oct. 1st to Nov. 15th.

Before we announce the names of the prize win- ners we want to be sure that no mistake has been made and therefore give public notice hereby that if any person or persons claiming to have made closer estimates than the first ten given above [or any of them], or if any person or persons claiming to have made closer estimates than any of the last eight within the dates above specified, then unless such person or persons notify The Royal Tailors, and deliver to them on or before March 1st, 1905, certificate or certificates showing said estimates so claimed to be closer than those here reported, prizes will be awarded in accordance with estimates herein set forth.

THE ROYAL TAILORS, Chicago, U. S. A.

Feb. 17th, 1905.

MACHINERY.

METAL SPECIALTIES, DIES, SPECIAL MA- chinery, etc., oval dies and molds, new and 24 hand punch presses. Ideal Manufacturing Co., 55-58 West Washington, cor. Clinton.

HYDRAULIC PRESS; ANY CAPACITY, ANY purpose, lowest prices. Some bargains in second hand outfits. DAVIS-JOHNSON CO., 49 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BINDING ROLL- ers and cams punch, 29 inches wide for ¾ inch plate. Municipal Engineering and Contracting Co., 607-611 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND SECOND HAND ENGINES, ALL sizes and styles; two lots of steam pumps. The E. H. WACHS CO., 158 Indiana-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY, AUTOMATIC AND PLAIN EN- gines, boilers, pumps, heaters, air compressors. L. D. POLLARD, 44 S. Jefferson-st.

GASOLINE ENG

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

THE PATTINGTON

IRVING PARK BLVD. AND THE LAKE.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT BUILDING IN THE CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. EIGHT INCHES OF CONCRETE BETWEEN FLOORS, MAKING THE BUILDING THOROUGHLY SOUNDPROOF.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. PURE TABLE ICE. PORCELAIN LINED REFRIGERATORS, COOLED FROM ICE PLANT. AUTOMOBILE GARAGE AND MESSENGER SERVICE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

7, 8, AND 9 ROOMS. RENTS, $76 TO $135.

17 MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CITY BY NORTH WESTERN "L." EXPRESS TRAINS TO SHERIDAN-ROAD STATION.

ELEGANT CAFÉ IN THE BUILDING FOR THE SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION OF TENANTS.

Send for illustrated booklet and for plans.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO.,
204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 TO 9 ROOM APARTMENTS, NEW BUILDINGS, SHERIDAN-ROAD, IRVING PARK-BLVD., AND KENMORE-AV. Will be completed March 1. Most convenient and attractive location on the north shore; 20 minutes from Sheridan-road station, Northwestern "L." 17 minutes to city by express trains; apartments beautifully equipped with the latest modern conveniences; hot water heat and full particulars at our offices; rents, $55 to $80.

A new building, northeast corner of WILTON-AV. and GRACE-ST., one block from Northwestern "L" depot at Grace-st.; 4, 5, and 6 room apartments, finished in hard wood; polished oak floors; handsomely decorated; rents, $50 to $44. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., North Side office, 204 Dearborn-st. Sheridan-road and Irving Park-blvd.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN FIVE AND SIX room apartments, now ready for occupancy; $37.50 and $40; Pemberton, Clifton, and Racine-aves., st terminus of N. W. L. in beautiful Sheridan Park. Express service on elevated, twenty-two minutes. Finished in oak, with Moorish tints, white enamel backs, tile floors, specially designed mantels and sideboards, walls handsomely tinted and decorated. Bell telephone in each apartment, 5 cent fee call, no charge except for service used. Janitor will call a month, 5 cents, no more; name in telephone directory. W. H. BARRY, Owner. Branch office, Wilson-av., just west of Sheridan-road. Tel. Lake view 808.

TO RENT—THE WOODLAND, S. E. COR. KENMORE-AV. AND IRVING PARK-BLVD., apartments in this new and modern bldg.; located only 3 blocks north of Wilson-av. station N. W. L. Special inducement given to May 1 on any flat now left. Apply office of bldg., Phone Sheridan 3842.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FINEST EVANSTON APARTMENTS —The Melwood," near lake; fronts park; corner Mich.-av. and Hamilton-st. See janitor, or QUINLAN & STIXON, 70 Dearborn-st., or Davis-st., Evanston.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED flat, steam heat, near L. C. & T. L. 176, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE PLATE GLASS FRONT STORE or office, 28 Hiver-st., and storage space. A. J. MONTAGUE, 118 Dearborn. Cent. 5012.

TO RENT—NO. 80 FIFTH-AV., $2,000, STORE, 24 ft. deep. Garden City Block, Room 305.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE CORNER offices, single or en suite, with all the latest improvements and conveniences; may be had in the Van Buren-st. and 48 Van Buren-pl. hear State; this is one of the finest modern 11 story fireproof office buildings in Chicago; unexcelled service; elevators run evenings; exceptionally favorable terms to good tenants. Apply at office of building, Room 400, or to PATSON THOMPSON, Agent, 39 Randolph-st.

TO RENT— 6,000 SQ. FEET, on the bank floor of the Adams Express Bldg., 185 Dearborn-st. Fine location for banking or real estate. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 401.

TO RENT—IN ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 185 DEARBORN-ST. Space for manufacturers' agents; fine offices for samples; central location. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 401.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STOCK ROOMS, SUITable for manufacturers, agents and specialties; all modern conveniences; location central. Garden City Block. Phone Main 1514. Room 309, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM FURNISHED, MODern bldg.; Madison and La Salle-sts.; use of telephone. Address E 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES, SINGLE OR en suite, Boyston Bldg., 209 Dearborn-st., opposite Monadnock.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, ALL CONVENIENCES. 1461 Monadnock Bldg. Tel. Harrison 4680.

TO RENT—OFFICE SPACE; EVERY CONVENIence. 1531 Monadnock Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICE, 2D floor, 40 Dearborn-st.; low rent. Apply R. 415.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN DEXTER and Baltimore Buildings, 84 Adams-st.

Floors and Lots.

TO RENT—

VERY
CHOICE
FLOORS
IN
BRADLEY BUILDINGS
WILL
DIVIDE
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SUIT,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
OR
LATER.
BOOKLET.
J. HARLEY BRADLEY,
63 N. DESPLAINES-ST.
PHONE MONROE 1446.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. SHERMAN AND HARRISON-sts., in the new 12 story steel constructed bldg.; stores, floors, and offices; light 4 sides, 50 Sherman-st., 7th floor, 6,000 ft., fine light. 114 Sherman-st., 6th floor, 6,000 ft., fine light. OLIVER & COMPANY, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND LOFTS— Any size. CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO. 614-621 Royal Insurance Bldg.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFTS FOR MANUfacturing purposes, No. 24 Desplaines-st. SEE "M. S. MORRIS, Room 901, No. 135 Adams-st.

WANTED—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE OFFICE; IN downtown district; permanent; give full information. Texas Trade Review, P. O. Box 279, city.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE OFfices in the Mallers Bldg., S. W. cor. La Salle and Quincy-sts. Room 701, office of building.

TO RENT—340 AND 342 DEARBORN-ST., SEVEN stories and basement; 40x66; will remodel to suit. M. H. HUNTINGTON, 320 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, LOFTS, STORES— CENTRAL PARK AVENUE PROPERTIES. OR WILL BUILD TO SUIT. MOREY INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOWNTOWN BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS. WM. A. BOND & SON, 115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, FLOORS, AND STORES in downtown and manufacturing districts. ROBERT F. WALKER, 115 Dearborn-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND REFRIGERAtors and coolers for hotels, restaurants, florists, meat markets, etc., and grocers; 8 ft., 8 in. by 7 ft. 6 in. and 7 ft. high to 10x12 and 11 ft. 6 in. high. Most of them in first class condition. Must make more room at our factory by clearance sale. Call soon to secure one.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,
71 and 73 Randolph-st.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF NEW AND 2D hand office and store fixtures; lowest prices in the city. See us first if you care to save money. P. CASEY'S SONS, 41-47 5th-av.

FULL LINE OF DESKS, FILING CABINETS, etc.; old fixtures taken in trade. Call or telephone Harrison 4446. Chicago Safe and Mdse. Co., 253-257-259 Clark-st., near Jackson.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, SUITE 952-954 MONadnock Block, all in good condition; factory terms for lease if desired.

1 MIRROR, 20X80; 1 ROLL TOP DESK, 3-6 FT. plate glass showcases. Call Sunday between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. 128 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WHOLE GAMUT OF PRICES IN ANDREWS OFFICE FURNITURE. 174 WABASH-AV.

E. D. CHILDS & CO., OFFICE SUPPLIES, STAtionery, printing. 200 Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DO NOT BUY OR RENT A MACHINE UNTIL you visit our salesroom. Our Eldredge Rotary is new on the market. To try one is to buy it. Our improved Eldredge shuttle machines, from $25 to $30, are still leaders, and our B. Eldredge Automatic, from $40 to $50, are the most silent running and finest-made treadle machines made. All makes machines repaired reasonably. National Sewing Machine Co., 78 Wabash-av. Phone Central 2208.

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FOR SALE—THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW and second hand safes in the city. We are agents for the Hall's Safe Co.'s Safes. They are the best in the market. DONNELL SAFE CO., 52 and 54 Wabash-av. Chicago.

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED ON SECOND HAND safes; come out way down this week. SABATH SAFE & LOCK CO., 168 Lake-st.

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EDISON OR VICTOR TALKING MACHINES. Nothing down; commence paying us after 30 days; easy terms; all kinds of machines and disc records exchanged. All the latest records in stock; lowest prices; 300 Victor records, 15c. Central Camera Co., 31 Adam-st.; 195 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY VICTOR TALKING MAchines are the cleanest and most musical; all the new records; easy terms. Wabash-av. and Adams.

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TYPEWRITERS—RENTED AND SOLD. Some great bargains; all makes. Renting a specialty; repairs well done. Call and examine large variety or send for catalogue. ROCKWELL-BARNES COMPANY, 267-269 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS— ALL THE STANDARD MAKES. Renting a specialty. WEBSTER COMPANY, Phone Maine 1840. 211 Madison-st.

RENT REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS FROM the makers for $5 a month and up. They furnish the best; most interested in satisfactory use. 124 Wabash-av.

LOWEST PRICES ON REMINGTONS. SMITH P. and Olivers; rental, $2.50 month. W. A. WHITEHEAD, 36 La Salle-st. Phone Main 2255.

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NO. 1 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER IN FIRST class condition, $60. Address K 513, Tribune.

TAILORS' CUTTING SCHOOLS.

THE AMERICAN FASHION CO. OF NEW York has opened a branch school of designing and cutting of men's and women's garments at 169 State-st., Chicago, where we teach a full course to cutters for $40 or to tailors for $60. We also teach a special course to dressmakers for $20 which will make you an expert and increase your earning power. Evenings 6 to 9 Mon. and Thurs. American Fashion Co., 169 State-st. Tel. Cent. 8658.

CHARLES J. STONE & CO.—TAILORS' CUTting school, 194-196-198 La Salle-st., Chicago. Day and evening classes. Phone Main 168. Est. 1878.

CROONBORG TAILORS' CUTTING SCHOOL, 182-6-7-8 DEARBORN-ST. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. CENT. 5529. 5TH FLOOR.

RAY $5 DOWN AND LEARN CUTTING, FITting, designing, by most complete, up to date system in use. De Ritter School, 147 State-st.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.

DR. WOLFERTZ, SPECIALIST, 99 80TH-AV., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, successfully and effectively cured with my latest appliances; trusses 50c to $10; elastic stockings, etc., also open Sun. till 12 o'clock.

DR. A. H. PARKER, EXPERT IN THE CURE of rupture and manufacturer of trusses, elastic stockings, supporters, etc., 98 State-st., Chicago.

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500 FINE TYPEWRITTEN COPIES OF ANYthing, $1. E. M. WARNER, 611 Unity Bldg.

500 COPIES OF LETTER FOR $1. CENTRAL Typewriting Co., 1008 N. Y. Life Bldg. C. 5017.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES

Why carry an unreliable timepiece when you can select a fine Waltham or Elgin and have it delivered to you on payment of only one dollar.

YOUR CREDIT GOOD

You can pay the balance at the rate of one dollar weekly—or, if you prefer, we will arrange monthly terms. We can sell you in the same way a

DIAMOND

We guarantee confidential relations and entire satisfaction. Our prices are moderate, and you will be asked for the same goods in the cash stores. Come and see.

Loftis Bros. & Co.,

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, and Opticians,
24 Fl. Stewart Bldg., 92 to 98 State-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 69 WASHINGton-st. Est. 1858. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc.; prices lower than any house; full value paid for diamonds, gold, duplicate wedding presents.

THE WALKER EDMUND CO.,

Stewart Bldg., State and Washington-sts. Bargains in diamonds & watches. Pay as you earn.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD GOLD and silver. DEE & CO., refiners, 67 Washington.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
EXPRESS SERVICE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronp'z. Feb. 21	7:30 am	Kronprinz. May 30, 1 pm
Kaiser..... Mar. 7	10 am	Kaiser..... June 6	1 pm
Kronprinz. Mar. 21	7:30 am	Barbarossa. June 15, noon
Kaiser..... Apr. 4	10 am	Kronprinz. June 27	11 am
Barbar'sa. Apr. 18	8 am	Kaiser..... July 11	1 pm
Kronprinz. May 2	10 am	K'Wm. II. July 11, 11 am
Kaiser..... May 9	10 am	Kronprinz. Aug. 1	6 am
K. Wm. II. May 16	10 am	Kaiser..... Aug. 8	10 am

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbarossa. Feb. 28	noon	Alice..... Mar. 28	10 am
Kurfurst. Mar. 6	11 am	Bremen..... June 1	10 am
Frau'k'z. Mar. 16	4 am	Kurfurst. June 8	10 am
Main..... Mar. 21	10 am	Barbarossa. June 8	10 am
Barbar'sa. Mar. 28	10 am	Friedrich. June 15	10 am
Bremen..... Apr. 4	10 am	Main..... June 22	10 am
Kurfurst. Apr. 11	10 am	Alice..... June 29	10 am
Rhein..... Apr. 20	10 am	Bremen..... July 6	10 am
Alice..... Apr. 25	10 am	Rhein..... July 13	10 am
Barbarossa. May 4	10 am	Friedrich. July 13	10 am
Friedrich. May 11	10 am	Kurfurst. July 20	10 am
Main..... May 18	10 am	Barbarossa. July 27	10 am

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Trave..Feb. 18	11 am	Neckar..Apr. 22	11 am
Weimar..Feb. 23	11 am	Trave..Apr. 29	11 am
Neckar..Mar. 2	11 am	Weimar..May 6	11 am
K. Luise..Mar. 11	11 am	K. Luise..May 20	11 am
Neckar..Mar. 18	11 am	Trave..June 3	11 am
K. Albert..Mar. 25	11 am	K. Luise..June 24	11 am
K. Luise..Apr. 1	11 am	Trave..July 8	11 am
Weimar..Apr. 8	11 am	K. Luise..July 22	11 am
K. Albert..Apr. 15	11 am	Trave..July 29	11 am
K. Luise..Apr. 15	11 am	Weimar..Aug. 5	11 am

*Will not call at Genoa. †For Naples only.
GELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
HENRICUS & CO., Chicago.
General Western Agents. 95 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
New York..Feb. 15 Philadelphia..... Mar. 4
St. Louis..Feb. 22 St. Paul..... Mar. 11

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Haverford..Feb. 18 Merion..... Mar. 11

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Minnetonka..... Feb. 18 Minneapolis..... Mar. 4
Manitou..... Feb. 25 Minneapolis..... Mar. 11

LEYLAND LINE.
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL.
Canadian..... Feb. 22 Winifredian..... Mar. 15
Devonian..... Mar. 8 Bohemian..... Mar. 22

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Finland..... Feb. 22 Zeeland..... Mar. 4
Vaderland..... Feb. 28 Zeeland..... Mar. 11

WHITE STAR LINE
NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Feb. 22, 10 am | Teutonic..Mar. 8, 10 am
Baltic..... Mar. 1, 2 pm | Oceanic..... Mar. 15, noon
114 Broadway, NEW YORK. 30 Dearborn-st., CHICAGO.
OLIVER & COMPANY, 110 Dearborn-st.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE via Azores
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA, ALEXANDRIA
FROM NEW YORK.
Republic..... Feb. 25 | Romanic, July 6
Cretic..... Mar. 18 | Apr. 20 | June 15
FROM BOSTON.
Canopic..... Feb. 16 | May 13 | June 24
Romanic..... Mar. 11 | Apr. 22 | June 3
F. C. BROWN, Western Passenger Agent.
Phone Central 3656. 160 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— ESTABLISHED 1840.
The oldest line crossing the Atlantic.
New York—Boston—Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Record passages, 5 days. 7 hours, 57 minutes.
Campania..New York..Feb. 25 | May 4
Ivernia..Boston..... Feb. 28 | Mar. 28 | Apr. 23
Etruria..New York..Mar. 4 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 29
Saxonia..Boston..... Mar. 14 | Apr. 11 | May 9
Umbria..New York..Mar. 18 | May 13 | June 10
Ivernia..New York..Mar. 25 | Apr. 22 | May 20
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From New York, Mar. 11 Apr. 15 May 16 June 19

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La Savoie..... Mar. 2 | Apr. 20 | May 18
La Bretagne..Mar. 9 | Apr. 27 | May 25
La Lorraine..... Mar. 9 | Apr. 6 | May 4
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†Pretoria..... Feb. 18 | †Patricia..... Mar. 25
†Waldersee..... Feb. 25 | †Pretoria..... Apr. 1
†Bluecher..... Mar. 2 | †Waldersee..... Apr. 8
†Pennsylvania..Mar. 11 | †Bluecher..... Apr. 12
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PRINZ ADALBERT..... Feb. 25 Apr. 11 May 20
PRINZ OSKAR..... Mar. 21 May 9 June 27
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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

*Daily. ‡Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

City ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Phone Harrison 2903. Auto. 1911. From Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts. Phone Main 2122.

Leave.		Arrive.
*7:15 am	Elgin, Omaha, intermediate	*11:55 pm
† 7:15 am	Madison, Prairie du Chien, Minneapolis, St. Paul	† 9:55 pm
† 7:45 am	Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee	† 4:00 pm
† 8:05 am	Janesville	† 4:00 pm
† 8:20 am	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville	† 2:35 pm
† 9:20 am	Elgin	*10:25 am
	Rockford	* 6:00 pm
* 9:00 am	Day Express—Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis	*11:55 pm
† 9:00 am	Grand Rapids, Wausau, Tomahawk	† 9:25 pm
* 9:00 am	Dubuque, Madison, Prairie du Chien	*‡10:10am
† 9:00 am	Milwaukee	† 9:00 am
†11:30 am	Beloit	† 8:00 pm
	Milwaukee and Waukesha	†10:10 am
† 1:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville, Beloit, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Minneapolis, St. Paul	† 1:45 pm
† 1:30 pm	Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Ripon, Wilmot, Oshkosh & Beaver Dam	† 1:00 pm
†3:00 pm	Milwaukee	† 9:25 pm
† 3:00 pm	Milwaukee, Waukesha, Watertown, Green Bay	† 1:00 pm
† 4:00 pm	Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien	† 8:00 pm
† 4:05 pm	Milwaukee	†10:25 am
†5:00 pm	Elgin	† 9:25 pm
* 5:15 pm	Milwaukee	*10:00 am
† 6:05 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville, Beloit, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Minneapolis, St. Paul	† 7:55 am

The Southwest Limited.

* 6:00 pm	Elgin, Rock Island, Davenport, Ottumwa, Kansas City	* 8:55 am
* 6:00 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Beloit	* 8:25 am

The Overland Limited.

* 6:05 pm	Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:25 am
* 6:05 pm	Des Moines, Sioux City	* 8:25 am
‡ 6:05 pm	Sioux Falls	‡ 8:25 am
† 6:05 pm	Dows One-Night Train	† 9:55 pm
* 6:05 pm	Janesville and Madison	*10:15 am

The Pioneer Limited.

* 6:20 pm	Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am
*10:25 pm	California Express—Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 8:35 am
*10:25 pm	Peoria Fast Express	* 7:55 am
	Illinois and Davenport Local	* 7:50 pm
	Des Moines & Iowa Mail	* 7:50 pm
	Wash'n, Oskaloosa, D. Moines	* 7:50 pm
	Joliet Express	*11:45 am
	Peoria, R'k Isla'd, Davenport	† 1:00 pm
	Joliet Accommodation	† 5:15 pm
	St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 4:15 pm
	Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:15 pm
	Fox River Accommodation	† 6:10 pm
	Joliet Express	† 5:12 pm
*10:25 pm	ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED—Omaha, Colo. Springs, Denver	* 5:45 pm
	K. C., St. J., L'w'th, Atch., Fort Worth, Dallas Exp...	* 9:05 pm
	Peoria Express	6:05 pm
	GOLDEN STATE LIMITED— Kansas City Fast Mail...	*12:00 n'n
	Omaha, Colo. and Calif...	* 8:30 am
	Cedar Rap., St. P. & Min....	†10:00 pm
	Peoria, Davenport, K. C...	*11:30 pm
	St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha...	†11:59 pm

† 7:25 am	Denver Limited—for Colorado and Utah	* 6:45 pm
* 8:20 am	Overland Express—for Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles	* 7:20 am
*10:30 pm	Twin City Limited—for St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am
* 6:30 pm	Twin City Express—for St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:25 pm
*10:30 pm	Kansas City Express—for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth	* 9:00 am
	The Fast Mail—for Galesburg, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Deadwood, Cody, Billings, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, and Portland	* 9:03 am
	Missouri River Express—for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, and Nebraska p'ts	† 7:20 am
	Iowa-Nebraska Express—for Burlington, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, and Nebraska points	
	Iowa-Illinois Express—for Burlington, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Creston, Council Bluffs and Omaha	† 7:00 am
	Northern Limited—for Rochelle, Oregon, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona	* 9:00 am
	Northern Express—for Rochelle, Oregon, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona	* 9:25 pm
	Illinois-Missouri Express—for Quincy, Brookfield, St. Joseph, Kansas City	* 7:00 am
	Fox and Leavenworth	
	Illinois Local—Chicago to Mendota, Buda, Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy	
	Yates City (†), Canton (†), Davenport (†), Rock Island (†), Clinton (†)	† 2:20 pm
	Illinois Local—Chicago to Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rochelle, Rockford, Sterling	† 6:10 pm
† 8:20 am	Northern Illinois Local—Chicago to Rochelle, Oregon, Forreston, Rockford	† 2:20 pm
† 4:30 pm	Illinois Local—Chicago to Mendota, Ottawa, Streator, Rochelle, Rockford, Sterling	†10:25 am

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM. LA SALLE STATION. On the elevated loop. Van Buren and La Salle-sts. Phone H. 4676. Ticket office, 91 Adams-st. Phone C. 4446.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Davenp't, Des M'nes, Omaha, Kansas City, El Paso, Calif...	* 2:45 am
	CALIFORNIA FAST MAIL.	*10:35 pm
	Davenp't, D. Moines, Omaha...	* 3:40 am
	Peoria Fast Express	* 3:40 am
	Illinois and Davenport Local	* 9:15 am
	Des Moines & Iowa Mail	* 9:15 am
	Wash'n, Oskaloosa, D. Moines	* 9:15 am
	Joliet Express	*11:45 am
	Peoria, R'k Isla'd, Davenport	† 1:00 pm
	Joliet Accommodation	† 5:15 pm
	St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 4:15 pm
	Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:15 pm
	Fox River Accommodation	† 6:10 pm
	Joliet Express	† 5:12 pm
	ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED— Omaha, Colo. Springs, Denver	* 5:45 pm
	K. C., St. J., L'w'th, Atch., Fort Worth, Dallas Express	* 9:05 pm
	Peoria Express	6:05 pm
	GOLDEN STATE LIMITED— Kansas City Fast Mail...	*12:00 n'n
	Omaha, Colo., and Calif...	* 8:30 am
	Cedar Rap., St. P. & Min....	†10:00 pm
	Peoria, Davenport, K. C...	*11:30 pm
	St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha...	†11:59 pm

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Lv. Chgo.	St. Louis-Springfield trains—	Ar. Chgo.
* 9:00 am	Prairie State Express	* 5:05 pm
*†1:20 pm	Alton Limited	* 5:04 pm
* 9:00 pm	Palace Express	* 7:15 am
*†11:45 pm	Midnight Special	* 6:35 am
* 1:20 pm	Bloomington-Springfield Local	* 1:15 pm
	Streator-Peoria trains—	
† 9:00 am	Peoria Express	*†11:40 am
† 4:10 pm	Peoria-Chicago Limited	† 8:15 pm
*†11:43 pm	Peoria Midnight Special	* 7:15 am
† 6:30 pm	Kansas City Hummer	† 7:45 am
† 9:00 am	Bloomington-Jacksonville Loc.	† 5:04 pm

BURLINGTON ROUTE—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILWAY CO.—Union Passenger Station, Canal-st. and Adams-st. City ticket office, Telephone Central 2117, 211 Clark-st., corner Adams. Phone Harrison 1908.

Leave.		Arrive.
* 5:00 pm	Denver Limited—for Colorado and Utah	* 6:45 pm
*10:30 pm	Overland Express—for Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles	* 7:20 am
† 6:30 pm	Twin City Limited—for St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am
*10:30 pm	Twin City Express—for St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:25 pm
	Kansas City Express—for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth	* 9:00 am
* 9:15 am	The Fast Mail—for Galesburg, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Deadwood, Cody, Billings, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, and Portland	* 9:03 am
	Missouri River Express—for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, and Nebraska p'ts	† 7:20 am
*10:30 pm	Iowa-Nebraska Express—for Burlington, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, and Nebraska points	
*10:30 pm	Iowa-Illinois Express—for Burlington, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Creston, Council Bluffs and Omaha	† 7:00 am
	Northern Limited—for Rochelle, Oregon, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona	* 9:00 am
*10:50 pm	Northern Express—for Rochelle, Oregon, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona	* 9:25 pm
*10:30 pm	Illinois-Missouri Express—for Quincy, Brookfield, St. Joseph, Kansas City	* 7:00 am
	Illinois Local—Chicago to Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rochelle, Rockford, Sterling	† 6:10 pm
*11:20 am	Yates City (†), Canton (†), Davenport (†), Rock Island (†), Clinton (†)	† 2:20 pm
† 8:20 am	Illinois Local—Chicago to Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rochelle, Rockford, Sterling	†10:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS R. R. LA Salle Street Station. Van Buren and La Salle-sts. Ticket office, 91 Adams-st. Phone C. 4446.

Leave.		Arrive.
	St. Louis Day Express	*10:37 am
	Evansville, Mount Vernon, Shawneetown, Princeton, Terre Haute, Effingham, Mattoon, Charleston, Shelbyville, and Thebes	*11:40 pm
	Chicago & Florida Limited, St. Augustine, New Orleans	* 1:15 pm
	Evansville, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Nashville, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tampa, Port Tampa, Miami	* 7:00 pm
	Attica, Brazil, Danville, Terre Haute, Shelbyville, Marion	† 7:52 am
	Attica and Veedersburg	*12:20 pm
	Danville, Terre Haute, Evansville	*11:30 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD — DEPOT, 12th-st. and Park Row. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone Central 2037. Dearborn station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Phone Harrison 1900.

Leave.		Arrive.
	St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth	*†6:15 pm
	Marshfield, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire	* 9:40 am
		*†6:15 pm

SHORTS AGAIN BID WHEAT UP.

New High Point Is Reached, the May Option Selling at $1.21 1-2.

PIT FEARS A SQUEEZE.

Wall Street Longs Show No Disposition to Retreat from Vantage Point.

Wheat shorts were on tiptoe both at the opening and close of the market yesterday, bidding for the offerings which the longs apparently had placed on a higher shelf of prices. The first advance carried the market to 1.20¾, the second to $1.21¼, and the final rise to $1.21½, and the close was off but a small fraction at $1.21¾ sellers. The top price was 1½c above the previous high point, which in turn was the highest price for wheat since the Leiter deal.

Between the two extremes of the session there were periods when a lull in the demand from shorts and profit taking by smaller holders through commission houses brought about reactions, one of which was accentuated by a bear effort on the part of local traders on the new market, which had sold back to $1.20, was bare of supporting orders. On this break the May dropped rapidly to $1.19¼, a net loss of 1¾c from opening price, where the offerings dried up and prices soon moved up even faster than they had declined.

Evidences of activity on the part of eastern houses were carefully watched for throughout the session and the orders executed by the houses supposed to be long millions of bushels for the Gates-Hill-Reid clique affected the market in either direction out of all proportion to the size of the trades. The general impression after the close, however, was that the position of the bulls had not been materially affected by the day's trade, as the houses apparently doing nothing but cover their shorts. Shorts have been thoroughly frightened, however, by the recent activity given the deal and the confidence of higher prices. J. W. Gates has expressed, and many houses are advising their customers to cover short sales as best they may and not to renew short selling in the future.

Shorts Advised to Cover.

The feeling that the market is "sewed up" was expressed by W. H. Bartlett of Bartlett-Frazier-Carrington, who thus advises the following: "The Wall street crowd, who have been manipulating May wheat, have absolutely got it entirely in their control and can put prices wherever they choose. Under these conditions we strongly advise covering of short May wheat and advise strongly against any short sales."

The market opened strong, with a liberal number of stop loss buying orders in the pit at initial trades were from $1.20 to $1.20¾, with a turn to $1.20¾ shortly afterward. On this buying was led by Barrell, Love, Bell-Leland, Bartlett-Frazier, and Logan-Bryan. Some of these orders and some executed later in the day were credited to foreign orders, who are said to be short a large line. On this advance there was selling by Stacy & Monohan and scattered commission houses, which sent the market back to 1.20¾.

Several small rallies and breaks followed in quick succession until the market quieted down around $1.20, with apparently little demand from shorts and no supporting orders, this selling by Ware-Leland, Logan-Bryan, and Posey created weakness, which was met and upset by local bears, who pounded the market off to $1.19¾.

Final Upturn Is Swift.

A little point support came to the market on Love, Barrell, and Logan-Bryan buying volume to stampede those of the pit who had sold short on the break, and the market soon ran into a large number of stop loss buying orders. On basis of the final quotations the day was miscellaneous and almost evenly to secure dwindling profits or stop selling losses. July throughout the session was relatively weak, only ¼c higher than its previous close at best and declining late in the session ⅞c under that point, and closing at $1.02¾@1.02¾, with a loss of 1⅛@1¼c.

Selling by Eneeland-Clement-Curtis, Love, and Bassett was responsible for this weakness. Some credited these offerings to northwestern elevator interests and others to the seller's option. September was also relatively weak, closing with a loss of ⅝c, at 93½c. There was a fair seller of the September delivery through brokers.

The story, occasionally heard before, that A. J. Valentine of the Armour Grain company is the real power behind the wheat bull, that he is the big long and the eastern houses are only interested to a lesser degree than formerly, gained more currency. The bulk of the trade, however, scoffed at this interesting piece of gossip, and Valentine himself continues to bulk heavily on the market's bulls, but apparently is doing little in the way of buying. Another story, however, credited Valentine with realizing profits on long wheat on the advance yesterday, which illustrates the fact that it takes all kinds of gossip to make wheat prices go.

Wheat Held Through Many Houses.

The long line, variously estimated from 30,000,000 bu to 40,000,000 bu, now shows good profits on paper, having been taken on from 8½c down to $1.08, but attempts to figure holdings are guesses, as there is always the question what which shorts have been able to decide to reckon with after apparent pit profits are counted up. The longs are now said to hold their line through twenty-two houses supposed to be long millions of bushels. Previously, Kneeland-Clement-Curtis, Sidney C. Love, Sickel-Roberts, Judd-Donnelley, Shearson-Hammill, Logan-Bryan, Ware-Leland, and Bartlett-Frazier have been thought to be the vicegerents of the clique, and it is probable these houses have the largest amounts on their books.

Primary Movement Keeps Small.

Wheat played but a small part in the day's receipts. Receipts in all directions continued in run light, seemingly supporting the belief of bulls in small futuro supplies. Northwestern receipts were 220 cars, compared with 280 last year, and primary receipts ran 200,000 bu under those of last year and 323,000 bu compared with 514,000 bu. Minneapolis reported a decrease of 210,000 bu in the stocks in five days. Cash demand in the market was called indifferent and prices were unchanged relative to the futures.

All the outside markets appeared to be standing back and watching the Chicago advance. There was no corresponding nervousness shown in other markets and the premium of the May here over May in other markets has considerably widened. At the end Chicago was 3½c over Minneapolis, 5c over Duluth, and 4½c over St. Louis. The cash demand here was the same in carlot order, prices higher only for the contract option. The Price Current said there was good snow covering, but in some sections there was causing apprehension of damage. Clearances at the seaboard were 30,000 bu. Liverpool closed ¼d to ⅝d higher, Paris ⅝c higher, and Buda-Pesth ¼c lower. Argentine shipments were estimated at 2,400,000 bu.

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Of the stand taken by those who favor the bill in the legislature eliminating the state departments of grain inspection and registration from civil service W. S. Warren says: "It is to be hoped grain men all over the state will give their support to the Civil Service league in its efforts to have the state departments of grain inspection and registration in Chicago included within the provisions of the proposed state civil service law, as was originally contemplated in the bill introduced in the legislature two years ago. There are stronger reasons for removing these departments from all political influence than any of the other state departments or institutions. The grain men 'pay the freight,' the departments costing the state nothing, therefore grain men should be accorded a hearing and their sentiment is strongly in favor of civil service. The work of grain inspection is peculiarly technical and should be performed by men who make it a life work. Once thoroughly conversant with the work they should be relieved of fears of removal through changing administrations. There is no excuse for partial evasion of the pledges of both parties to civil service by eliminating these departments."

Cash demand for wheat in the local market showed slight improvement with one or two houses, who reported sales of 50,000 bu mixed lots. Sales on the tables were made before the final advance in futures and were at unchanged prices, No. 4 red bringing $1.08 and No. 3 spring bringing $1.11. Contract grades made a nominal advance in line with May. At Minneapolis No. 1 northern advanced ¾c to $1.17¼ in store, and Duluth was ¼c higher at $1.15⅝. St. Louis gained only ¼c. No. 2 red in store quoted at $1.15⅝ and $1.17¼@1.19, f. o. b., and at Kansas City No. 2 hard sold at $1.10@$1.12½, f. o. b. Export demand for corn was slow and shipping sales were only 100,000 bu, the greater part for interior points. Sales of oats were 60,000 bu white clipped.

Some of the oats bears were making capital out of the first reduction in local rates on oats, the reduction of 1½c to 2c on Iowa oats made by the Northwestern. Shippers said that this rate cut made the relative price paid the countryman the same as when the May future was 37c, as bids sent into the country at that time were on the basis of 4c under May, while May price is being bid now. When this rate goes into effect later in the month increased offerings from Iowa are expected. A cut to 9c on Iowa corn and oats also was announced by the Rock Island yesterday, the new tariff, a local one on corn and oats, originating in eastern and central Iowa.

"Flour is monotonously dull," says the Northwestern Miller. "Less flour seems to have been sold by Minneapolis mills last week than in the week before. The mills have plenty of orders on their books, but shipping directions do not come. One company is enabled to run full capacity by reason of two of its five mills grinding Canadian wheat. The change in the flour output last week was small, a decrease of 3,700 brls. This week there will be a material decrease in the production."

The majority of the receiving houses called country acceptances of corn better, although not yet large, and there was some selling in the pit against purchases. Farmers in some sections are still snowbound, however, and are not selling even where bids are tempting. Congestion on the western roads is expected to be relieved and better receipts are looked for if further storms do not come.

E. A. Rang failed to pay his debit balance in the clearing house yesterday. Rang was formerly with Henry Rang & Co., but severed his connection with that firm a few months ago to trade for himself. Rang was said to be short a small line of May wheat and to have stood out against losses too long.

Four creditors of E. H. Prince yesterday filed a petition to have him declared a bankrupt. W. H. Beebe was appointed receiver of the assets in bonds of $20,000. The claims filed in the petition amount to less than $3,000. The petition charges preferential payments to creditors were made.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Wheat fields mainly well protected by snow from severe freeze of last week. Some areas where icy surface awakens apprehensions as to injury from smothering. Fair offerings and enlarged demand for corn for feeding."

Local provision stocks are estimated by Schwabacher as follows: 52,000 brls pork, 73,000 tcs lard, and 24,000,000 lbs ribs, compared with 40,000 brls pork, 70,000 tcs lard, and 22,000,000 lbs ribs a week ago.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 5 cars; corn, 56 cars; oats, 50 cars; rye, 2 cars; barley, 11 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

Stocks of corn in and about Boston in public and private houses are reported to be between 1,500,000 bu and 2,000,000 bu.

Messages to S. C. Love reported the government had issued a flood warning to the Southwest, due to heavy snows.

CORN LOSES ITS SNAP.

MODERATING WEATHER CONVERTS THE TIMID BULLS.

Market Loses a Half Cent on Profit Taking and Selling by Cash Houses Against Country Acceptances — Some Eastern Buying Again Apparent—Moves of Oats Market Are Copied After Corn, Small Net Losses Being Recorded.

Larger country acceptances of corn and a desire on the part of holders to realize profits, already shown in their trades, robbed the market of the buoyancy recently shown, and finally resulted in a loss of ½c for May, the close being at 46¾c sellers after an earlier decline of ¾c, to 46½c. July lost ⅝c to ¼c, closing at 47⅜c sellers.

There was a noticeable shrinkage in the volume of the trade, and the loss of zero weather as a bull factor was keenly felt. In addition there was a disposition among local traders to look for a reaction from the recent advance and probably a better movement with better weather in prospect. The bulls, however, believe little of this corn will stop here, but that most of it will go through to the seaboard on the new rates.

The market took probably 3,000,000 bu corn, however, with some stubbornness, holding the greater part of the day around 46¾c. Buying was largely by shorts, and there was a fair miscellaneous demand from commission houses, based on the strength in wheat.

Eastern Houses Buy Less Freely.

Less evidence of eastern buying was noted in the market, although early in the session Sickel-Roberts, Ware-Leland, and Pringle were conspicuous buyers and Love took May at the close. At the outset there was considerable selling by receiving houses and also by local holders. Rosenbaum Grain, Wrenn, Hemmelgarn, Bartlett-Frazier, and Logan-Bryan were prominent on the selling side. Later there was selling by Trego-Montgomery, Hulburd-Warren, presumably for Champlin, and selling by George Patten.

Moderating weather throughout the west evidently had the effect of increasing the farmer's disposition to sell, and most houses reported larger sales by the country. Receipts were only 74 cars and 86 cars are expected today. Prices on the sample tables were steady and eastern demand slow; sales, 100,000 bu, largely for domestic use. At the primary points there were only 160,000 bu against 531,000 bu last year. Liverpool was ¼@¾d higher. Argentine shipments were estimated at 400,000 bu.

Small Loss in Oats.

Oats reflected the moods of corn, May declining ⅝c to 31¼@¼c and closing at 31¼@⅝c, with a loss of ¼c. July closed ⅛@¼c lower at 31¼c. The weakness was due to selling by commission houses, by Kidston, Updike, and Buckley. On the decline the offerings were taken mainly by the Northern Grain company and by Cook, who took 500,000 bu for Ware-Leland. Receipts were only 56 cars and 58 cars are estimated for today. Small offerings gained an advance of ⅛@¼c on the sample table, but shipping demand was light; sales only 60,000 bu. There were withdrawals of 31 cars standard from unlicensed elevators. Clearances at the seaboard were 20,719 bu.

Provisions Continue to Sag.

Provisions were dragged lower by liquidation by local longs and scattered selling, induced by weakness in coarse grains and talk of a liberal run of hogs next week. There was selling of ribs by Raymond and of lard by Wynne and Logan-Bryan, the latter at the same time taking 500,000 ribs. Ware-Leland bought lard. Local hog receipts were 19,000 head and 24,000 are expected today. Prices at the yards were a shade higher early, the close 5c lower. At the western markets there were 63,000 hogs, against 77,300 last year. Liverpool quoted meats and lard unchanged.

Small Gain in Timothy Seed.

Timothy seed ruled a shade stronger. February closed at $2.85 nominal, March sold at $2.90 and closed at that price bid, April closed at $2.90 bid. Country lots ranged from $2.00@2.90.

Clover seed was unchanged, prime spot and February $12.60. Cash lots ranged from $9.00@11.50.

Flax seed ruled firm, prices were steady to 1c higher with northwest markets. No sales reported. No. 1 northwestern closed at $1.26 bid and southwestern nominally $1.18. February closed $1.18 nominal and May at $1.21 bid. Receipts at Duluth were 8 cars. Local receipts, none.

Rye ruled steady. There was a better demand for the cash, but futures remained neglected. February closed 75c asked and May at 78½c asked. Cash in store sold at 76½c and No. 2 at 82¼@83c f. o. b. Receipts, 1 car.

Barley ruled firm. Receipts, 13 cars. Malting ranged from 39@50c, screenings 25@38c, and feed 37@38c.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Close.				Close
	Close.	High.	Low.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 14.
Feb	....	....	....	1.19½	1.18
May	1.20½	1.21½	1.19¼	1.21¾	1.20¼
July	1.02⅝–¾	1.03¾	1.01¾	1.02¾–⅞	1.02⅝
Sept	94¼–⅜	94¾	93¾	94¾	94¼

CORN.

Feb	....	....	....	44	44¼
May	47–⅜	47¾	46½	46¾	47¼
July	47⅜	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	47¾
Sept	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	48¼

OATS.

Feb	....	....	....	31–¼	30½
May	31¼–⅜	31¾–⅝	31¼–¼	31¼–⅜	31¾–⅝
July	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31¼–⅜	31⅝
Sept	29½	29¾	29½	29¾–¼	29½

MESS PORK.

Feb	....	....	....	12.02½	12.72½
May	12.90–95	12.95	12.82½	12.82½–.5	12.90–.92½
July	13.00	13.00	12.92½	12.92½–.5	13.02½

LARD.

Feb	....	....	....	6.72½	6.80
May	7.00	7.00	6.92½–.95	6.92½–.9	7.00
July	7.10–12½	7.12½	7.05	7.05–7½	7.10–12½

SHORT RIBS.

Feb	....	....	....	6.65	6.70
May	6.87½	6.87½	6.82½–.5	6.85	6.87½–.90
July	7.00	7.02½	6.97½	6.97½	7.02½

Daily Movement of Produce.

Receipts and shipments of produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Articles.	1905.	1904	1905.	1904
Flour, brls..	26,000	24,280	16,322	24,080
Wheat, bu....	15,000	37,103	18,822	49,117
Corn, bu....	68,100	188,940	172,955	253,488
Oats, bu....	76,850	196,800	49,420	171,194
Rye, bu....	6,000	8,425	6,000	8,677
Barley, bu....	48,400	53,500	12,117	26,543
T. seed, lbs..	80,000	30,700	2,241	61,370
C. seed, lbs..	11,500	....	2,545	46,020
O. seed, lbs..	86,400	13,000	72,483	148,280
P. seed, bu..	2,700	....	....	2,905
B. corn, lbs..	54,800	....	7,700	28,400
C. meats, lbs.	320,505	173,220	1,566,488	1,736,315
Can. m's c'a..	....	....	4,439	1,922
D. beef, lbs...	1,818,800	220,182	2,918,023	5,022,583
Pork, brls....	....	....	478	456
Lard, lbs....	116,270	91,026	640,730	560,340

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Stand-ard.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	....	2	1	4
Colo. wheat	5	....	1	1	7
Spring wheat	....	....	6	....	6
Corn	....	....	46	27	74
Oats	3	7	29	14	50
Rye	1	....	....	....	1
Barley	....	....	5	10	15
Totals	11	7	81	52	151

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 8,060 bu. Corn—No. 3, 4,800 bu; No. 4, 3,500 bu; no grade, 5,850 bu. Oats—Standard, 9,450 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 6 cars; No. 4 hard, 5 cars; No. 2 red, 1 car; No. 3 red, 2 cars. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 30 cars; No. 3 white, 5 cars; No. 3, 83 cars; No. 4, 5 cars. Oats—No. 3 white, 15 cars; No. 3, 11 cars; No. 3, 3 cars; standard, 31 cars; white clipped, 4 cars.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Steady. Hard spring (favorite brands), $4.20@4.30; hard patents (10 wood), $5.40; straight [export bags], $4.80@4.90; clear [export bags], $3.70@3.90; soft winter patents [export bags], $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.90@4.80; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.65@4.80; clear [export bags], $3.40@3.70; rye flour, brls, $3.85@4.25; sacks, $3.60@4.00.

BRAN—Steady. Sales free on board: 100 lb sacks, $16.25@16.50; car lots, wholesale, $15.00.

WINTER WHEAT—1c@2c higher. Sales in store and to go: Mixed lots, 50,000 bu on p. t. Free on board, switched and delivered: No. 4 red, 90c@$1.10; not graded hard wheat, $1.08.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet, 1@2c higher. Sales free on board, switched and delivered: No. 4, 70c; No. 3, 71c.

CORN—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 100,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 white, 44½c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 42¾@43c; No. 4, 44@44½c; No. 3, 44½c; No. 2 yellow, 44½@44¾c. Billed through: No grade, 40¾@41¾c; No. 4, 42¾@43½c; No. 3, 43¾@43½c; No. 2 yellow, 44c.

OATS—¼@⅝c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 31⅜c; winter clipped, 60,000 bu on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 30¾@31¾c; No. 3, 30¼@31c; No. 3 white, 31¾@33c; standard, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 white, 32c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c; standard, 32½@32¾c. At the river: No. 4 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30¾@30¾c.

RYE—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, special location, 79½c. Free on board: No. 2, 83c. On track: No. 2, 82½c.

BARLEY—Firm. Sales on track, by sample: Barley, 42½@46c. Free on board or switched, by sample: Screenings, 29@33c; barley, 35@45¼c.

PROVISIONS—Easy. Cash lots: Mess pork, $12.60@12.70; lard, $6.72½@6.75; ribs, $6.62½@6.75, according to weight and age.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.75@19.00; extra mess beef, $8.75@9.00; plate beef, $8.75@9.00; extra plate beef, $9.50@9.75. Tallow—Steady at 5¼@5⅝c for edibis; 4½@4⅝c for prime packers; 4⅝@4¾c for No. 1 do, and 3¼@3½c for No. 2 do. 4¾@4¾c for city renderers; 4¾@4¾c for prime country; 3⅝@3¾c for No. 2 do. Oleostearine—In moderate demand and quotably steady at 6¾@6¾c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3½@3¾c for brown, 3½@3¾c for yellow, 3¾@3½c for house, 4½@4¾c for B white, and 4¾@5c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Quiet and steady. Ash pork brls, 87½@90c; oak pork brls, $1.07½@1.10; lard tcs, $1.30@1.32½. Sales were: 700 lard tcs, $1.32½.

WHISKY—Steady on a basis of $1.32 for finished goods.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 435 tons; shipments, 20 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $8.50@12.00; not graded prairie, Kansas, $10.00.

RYE STRAW—Quotable at $8.50@9.50, wheat straw at $5.50@6.00, and oat straw at $6.50@7.00. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $9.50. Free on board and switched: Rye, $9.00.

EGGS EASY ON MILDER WEATHER

Eggs ruled easy, but no change in prices was noted. Receipts were extremely light, but demand is falling off, and there is more of a disposition to sell, as predictions were for warmer weather. Veal was scarce and wanted at the recent advance. Poultry ruled firm.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exes, extra fine, 80 per cent fresh	24c
Do prime firsts	23c
Do at mark, general receipts, cases included	24@26c
Do shipping	23@23½c
Butter, creamery, extras	28c
Firsts	26@27½c
Seconds	25@26c
Dairy, Cooley's	25c
Packing stock	23@23½c
Cheese, twins	11@11½c

FRUITS.

Oranges, box	$1.50@4.00
Orange fruit, box	$2.50@4.50
Apples, 1 bu	75c@$1.75
Do brls	$1.25@3.10
Cranberries, per brl	$5.00@9.00
Bananas, per bunch	75c@$1.75
Lemons, boxes	$1.00@3.00
Pineapples, case	$2.00@4.00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys	14@15c
Live chickens	12@13c
Spring	12c
Live ducks	13c
Live geese, per doz	$6.00@10.00
Capons	14@15c
Dressed chickens	12½@14c
Dressed turkeys	16@20c
Ducks, per lb	15@17c
Plover, golden	$1.40
Yellow leg	$1.30
Rabbits, per doz, small	25@30c

VEGETABLES.

Beets, new, per brl	$2.00@3.50
Cauliflower, per case	75c@$1.00
Potatoes	20@25c
Do new, per brl	$1.00@2.00
Onions, per bu	75c@$1.10
Beans, hand picked	$1.83
Lettuce, heads per brl	$2.00@5.00
Do per case	$2.00@4.00
Cucumbers, do	$1.40
Tomatoes, per case	$2.00@4.00
String beans, boxes	$3.50@5.00

VEAL.

500@80 lbs	6@7c
85@120 lbs	8@9c
Choice to fancy	9@10c
Coarse and heavy	5@6c

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—4091—Levin vs. Levin; dec. div.

3971—Glick vs. Glick; dec. div.—Kraatz vs. Kraatz; dec. div.—240810—Holt vs. Bane; dec. sale.—6163—Scott vs. Scott; dec. div.

Judge Kavanagh—4004—Herwitt vs. Herwitt; dec. —5106—Lloyd vs. Swanson; dec.—5008—Brooks vs. Billings; dec.—5301—Rohrer vs. Dandelin; dec. sale.—5784—Fewes vs. Phelps; dec. sale.—6129—Iso vs. Ise; dec. div.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Dunne—11884—Kushne vs. Kushne; dec.—241608—Brockbotham vs. Brockbotham; dec.—11961—Trader vs. Trader; dec. 256941—Holmes vs. Holmes; dec.

Judge Barnes—12292—Wahlstrom vs. Wahlstrom; dec. div.—11200—P. G. L. & C. co. vs. Kennedy; dec.

Judge Mack—11745—Hermanson vs. Hermanson; dec. div.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Chytraus—241670—Paul Hudson et al. vs. Mexican Cattle and Plantation Co.; by default, $300.

—241955—Frank Stanley vs. Clausen Dairy Co.; pleas stricken from files and by default, $613.50.

241959—John Clausen vs. Clausen Dairy Co.; same, $311.43.—239690—E. J. Cohen vs. C. T. Yerkes Co.; dis. and by default, $1,125,000.

Judge Kavanagh—Chancery calendar, 3269. Jury calendar, 4107, 4715, 4716.

Judge Kavanagh—Chancery calendar, 4970. On hearing, 2998.

Judge Bishop—City calendar, 1903, 2103, 2204, 2290, 5043. On trial, 3458.

Judge Chetlain—Law cases, 5709, 5277, 5262, 5293, 524; assigned cases. On trial, 3131.

Judge Chytraus—Law motions of course and law contested motions. Trial call, 831, 4186, 5947, 5948, 13718, 6299.

Judge Dupuy—Set case, 6726, assigned cases.

Judge Barry—Set case 4110; assigned cases. On trial, 5784.

Judge Healy—Assigned cases. On trial, 1014.

Judge Holdom—Set cases, 5676—Assigned cases. On trial, 5621.

Judge Wright—Set case, 6716. Assigned cases.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Law calendar—10281, 9887, 10286, 10290, 10291, 10292, 10296, 10296, 10310, 10320, 10326, 10327, 10472, 10354, 10367, 10368, 10369, 10364, 10365, 10371, 10374, 10378, 10379, 10381, 10382, 10385, 10387, 10393, 10395, 10396, 10410, 10412, 10413, 10414, 10426, 10427, 10428, 10431, 10432.

Judge Tuley—Chancery calendar, 2284, 2690, 2728, 2728, 2911, 2957, 4425, 6005, 11440, 5178, 6072, 10075, 7669. On hearing, 7384?.

Judge Dunne—1480.

Judge Holdom—Assigned cases. On trial, 10143.

Judge Clifford—Law motions of course. 10:30 a. m. law contested motions, 11300, 228773, 202572. Decisions in 244819, McGrew vs. Schnitzel.

Judge Gibbons—Set cases, 9583, 10097. Assigned cases. On trial, 10124.

Judge Honore—Set cases, 259041. Assigned case. On trial, 9974.

Judge Mack—Juvenile court, 11:30. Set case, 10183.

Judge Walker—Assigned cases.

Judge Windes—Assigned cases. On hearing.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—All undisposed of matters as to benefits in city specl., 29274.

Judge Prussian—Special call, 21684, 19735, 21556, 21520, 21093, 21014. On trial, 21734.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge Cutting—10 a. m., motions. 10:30 a. m., set cases. Estates of Emma Frohman, La Fora S. Baker, Squire A. Taylor, Ernest G. Cushing, Edward N. Lee, Walter G. Kraft. 2:15 p. m., set cases. Estates of Isaac Earle, Samuel Goldsmith, Emma J. Lindberg, Fred Holle, John P. McCarthy, Valentyna Plenzler.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Barnes—3430, 3426, 3447, 3436, 3422, 3425, 3415, 3418, 3419, 3416.

Judge Kersten—Call not extended.

Judge Scanlan—Call not extended.

Judge Tuthill—2590, 2297, 1505.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Kohlsaat—10 a. m., motions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Kohlsaat—10 a. m., motions.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

11706—Petn. of William H. Francisco et al. to have Earl H. Prince declared bankrupt; claims, $2,500. Knight & Brown, attys.

11705—Petn. of Isaac Baumhum; liabilities, $696; assets, $384. L. J. Deison, atty.

11705—John A. Mahan; liabilities, $323; assets, $121. Joel Bellamy, atty.

11706—Lena Mayer; liabilities, $3,198; assets, $25. J. Kent Greene, atty.

11707—Fritz Mayer; liabilities, $4,063; assets, $262. Same atty.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme court today were as follows:

Christy vs. Elliott; motion for appellant for leave to assign errors and abstracts and briefs instanter allowed; motion of appellee to dismiss appeal denied.

Sayer et al. vs. Humphrey et al.; motion by Appellee Horn for extension of time to file briefs.

Robertson vs. Tippie; motion of appellee to dismiss appeal.

People ex rel vs. Payson; motion by attorney general for leave to file reply brief by 17th inst. allowed.

Hartshorn et al. vs. Illinois Valley railroad company; submitted on briefs.

Illinois Southern railway company vs. people ex rel Ebers, etc.; submitted on briefs.

King vs. Noonan et al.; submitted on briefs.

Willard vs. Zeller; submitted on briefs.

Roby vs. South park commissioners; submitted on briefs and oral argument for appellant by Edward Rosing and for appellee by L. B. Sauter.

Fairbanks et al. vs. Carle et al.; submitted on briefs.

Sayer et al. vs. Humphreys et al.; submitted on briefs and oral argument for appellant by J. A. Connelly, and for appellee by J. C. McBride.

Lanier et al. vs. city of Danville; submitted on briefs.

Trustees of schools, etc., vs. Wilson et al.; submitted on briefs.

Taggart vs. Blair et al.; submitted on briefs and oral argument for plaintiff in error by J. C. Wilson, and for defendant in error by W. B. McIlvaine.

Kreiling vs. Northrup et al.; submitted on briefs.

Phenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Grove; submitted on briefs.

Bleuke vs. Kiser; submitted on briefs.

City of Chicago vs. Duffy; submitted on briefs.

Eustace vs. people ex rel.; motion of appellee to amend final error allowed.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Lecture by the Rev. J. H. Nawn.

Under the auspices of Loyola Council, Knights of Columbus, a lecture on Shakspeare will be given by the Rev. J. H. Nawn, Wednesday evening, March 1, at Grand Boulevard hall, Forty-seventh street and Grand boulevard.

BUSINESS MEN

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

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FAVORS NEW BOND ISSUE.

PRESIDENT BARBER WANTS REORGANIZATION OF BOXBOARD.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting Told Several of the Company's Mills Which Are Unprofitable Should Be Sold or Shut Down—Year's Volume of Business Shows Big Decrease—Details of Plan Proposed—Railway Earnings—General Financial News.

At the annual meeting of the United Boxboard and Paper company, in Jersey City yesterday, President O. C. Barber recommended a reorganization and the issuing of $4,000,000 of bonds, and also the sale or abandonment of several of the company's mills, which are unprofitable to operate.

President Barber reported that the volume of business transacted in 1904, expressed in tons, showed a decrease of 33 per cent from 1903, and that this was due in a great measure to shutdown and dead mill expenses. The company was sorely in need of working capital, he reported. He proposed the issuance be of first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, payable in twenty years, and convertible prior to Jan. 1, 1906, into 8 per cent cumulative preferred or debenture stock. The proceeds, he suggests, should be used as follows:

To take up the existing mortgage indebtedness of the company, amounting to $1,125,000.

To take up underlying liens, $1,180,850.

To acquire the stock of the American Strawboard company and to secure $250,000 additional working capital, about $1,600,000.

It is proposed that the present stock issue be reduced by 50 per cent, which would leave the preferred stock at $7,883,729 and the common stock at $6,948,216.

The board of directors was reduced from eighteen to twelve, and the following members elected: O. C. Barber, W. M. Graves, S. B. Fleming, C. S. Merrill, A. H. Ivins, L. A. Wiley, D. McCallay, Charles D. Brown, J. K. Robinson, E. R. Stettinius, W. T. Russell, and W. A. Holman.

Directors who retired were: James A. Roberts, R. E. Evans, W. C. Staley, F. M. Peet, and J. D. Powers.

The directors reelected the old officers with the exception of E. R. Stettinius as treasurer.

An income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1904, was presented at the meeting, and showed a surplus or net profits of $257,815, being equal to 1.74 per cent on the outstanding preferred stock. Following are the figures:

Gross profits	$1,183,753
Administration and selling	241,170
Shut down and dead mill expenses	214,000
Depreciation on stock	282,149
Interest	282,149
Repairs to plants	174,047
Net profits	$ 257,815

American Sugar.

The American Sugar Refining company has filed with the secretary of state of New York its balance sheet as of Dec. 31, which is as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, etc	$25,051,342	*$	128,714
Cash and debts receivable	13,469,503		2,655,111
Sugar, raw and refined	24,936,322		12,597,962
Inv. in other companies	54,212,106		2,226,069
Total	$115,520,005	$	18,332,227

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$90,000,000	Unchgd.
Debts	48,154,288	18,514,954
Reserve	18,785,709	1,819,873
Totals	$152,520,095	$18,332,227

*Decrease.

Railway Earnings.

ERIE RAILROAD.

For December quarter:

	Earnings.	Increase.
Gross	$10,670,767	$ 883,940
Expenses	7,325,028	70,108
Net	3,345,109	813,774
Other income	331,609	45,670
Totals	3,476,730	859,843
Fixed charges	2,746,722	51,041
Surplus	730,015	808,149
Surplus six months	2,213,451	702,441

Balance sheet, cash, $9,531,088, and profit and loss surplus, $12,908,132.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

December—gross	1,652,922	106,011
Expenses and taxes	1,283,732	90,107
Net	367,190	*103,706
Inter. on bonds and rents	354,263	20,178
Surplus	12,927	*123,974
From July 1—gross	10,917,506	1,276,981
Oper. expenses and taxes	7,327,310	794,237
Net	3,590,196	772,744
Interest and rents	2,112,876	161,404
Surplus	1,477,321	561,333

LONG ISLAND.

December quarter:		
Gross

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

TEA AT THE FRENCH LIBRARY NEXT TUESDAY.

Mrs. John W. Gary Entertains at Bridge for Mrs. Philip Schuyler Doane—Miss Margaret Grover Gives a Dinner for Miss Margaret Root and Her Bridal Party—Mrs. J. J. Herrick Is Hostess at Dinner—Mrs. James Nevins Hyde Gives Musical.

At the tea to be given at the French library, 783 Fine Arts building, Tuesday next from 3 to 6 o'clock, Mrs. Harry Channon, chairman, assisted by the other members of the library committee, will receive. The rooms will be decorated in the national colors of France, and Miss Alrin Cotton, Miss Louise Stone, Miss Helen Newman, Miss Margaret McFaddon, and Miss Florence Hutchinson will preside at the tea table.

Mrs. John W. Gary, 489 North State street, entertained at bridge whist yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Philip Schuyler Doane.

Mrs. Lockwood Honoré, 139 Lincoln Park boulevard, will leave this week for Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. William Spencer Crosby will give a "Parsifal" recital at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph W. Wassall, 444 Chestnut street, next Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss Margaret Grover, 402 North State street, entertained the bridal party of Miss Margaret Root at dinner last evening.

Mrs. J. J. Herrick, 2221 Prairie avenue, entertained a large company of friends at dinner last evening for Miss Jessie M. Irwin of Evanston. After dinner Mrs. Bessie B. Ricker entertained the guests with a recital of monologues.

Mrs. James Nevins Hyde, 2409 Michigan avenue, was hostess at a musical yesterday afternoon. The program was given by Tramonti, the harpist.

The Alliance Française has issued cards for a lecture to be given in French at Fullerton hall at 3 o'clock tomorrow by M. Frana Funck-Brentano of Paris.

Mrs. J. H. Barnett, 109 Rush street, has returned from an extended trip through the south.

An informal dance will be given at the Ashland club this evening.

Mrs. William A. Vincent, 47 Astor street, is at Palm Beach, Fla., with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ridgely of Springfield, both of whom are ill.

Mrs. Seymour D. Carpenter and Miss Lamkin will be at home at 813 Fine Arts building next Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Mrs. and Mrs. James M. Rainey have returned from the south and are at the Lexington.

Mrs. Frederick J. Macnish, Mrs. Leslie W. Beebe, Mrs. George W. Hayden, and Mrs. Charles C. Davis were hostesses at a reception and musical given at the Oak Park club house from 3 to 6 yesterday afternoon. Four hundred persons attended. Mrs. Herman Mueller, soprano, and Grant Hadley, baritone, gave a program of music.

MRS. FAIRBANKS' GOWN IS SATIN

What Second Lady of Land Will Wear to Inaugural Ball—French Counselor's Dance.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Feminine hearts will be delighted over an authentic description of Mrs. Fairbanks' gown, which, as the second lady in the land, she will wear to the inaugural ball.

White satin duchesse, richly embroidered at intervals with roses of gold in natural size, form the body and train of the gown, the skirt sweeping in unbroken folds to the end of a long train. Brussels point d'applique, in a design of bowknots and marguerites interwoven, decorates the gold reverse of the gown, which falls from shoulders to the bottom of a long pointed bodice, while volante of lace fills in the front of the bodice and forms a panel down the front skirt to the hem.

M. Des Portes de la Fosse, counselor of the French embassy, and Mme. Des Portes de la Fosse gave a small but brilliant dance at their home in Connecticut avenue tonight for their daughter, Mlle. Des Portes de la Fosse. Among the young people who attended the dinner party preceding the dance were: Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Isabel May, Miss Ethel De Koven, Miss Zaidee Cobb, Miss Mitchell, Miss Holmes, Miss Crosby, Miss Conrad, Vicount de Chambrun and Count Sala of the French embassy, Herr Zichy of the Austrian embassy, Sig. Montagnia and Sig. Borghetti of the Italian embassy, M. Letallier of the Belgium legation, Señor Lima E. Silva of the Brazilian legation, Lieut. Martin of the German embassy, Henry May Jr., Capt. Langhorne, Reginald Huidekoper, and Vanness Philip. Among those who attended the dance later was Miss Roosevelt, who left the White house reception early.

NEIGHBORS CARE FOR FAMILY.

Kind Women Shelter Mrs. Elk's Little Ones—Husband Fined for Wife Beating.

After spending the coldest nights of the winter without bed clothes, sleeping on the floor of a room without a fire, the three small children of George A. Elk, 18 Milton avenue, are being cared for now by neighbors. Esther, 4 years old, is getting her dimples back under the mothering of Mrs. Gustav Falk, 66 Chicago avenue. It is warm in the new room, and to the little girl the sight of the kettle boiling merrily over the kitchen stove is one of the wonders of the world.

Harry, the 5 year old boy, is in the care of relatives at 514 Courtland street, while the 1 year old baby has found a home with Mrs. Selma Petersen, 18 Milton avenue.

Mrs. Elk yesterday began the struggle of life alone. Handicapped by illness caused by exposure, unable to speak English, she has started in to build a home for her three children and herself. The bureau of charities sent a supply of groceries and fuel to the house and has promised to see the family does not suffer.

At Justice Mayer's court, where Elk was arraigned on charges of wife beating and cruelty, a severe sentence was pronounced. He will work out a $100 fine in the bridewell.

PROGRAM FOR WASHINGTON DAY

Union League to Conduct Morning and Afternoon Meetings in Orchestra Hall and Evening Banquet.

Two meetings will be held in Orchestra hall by the Union League club in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday next Wednesday, Feb. 22. The meeting at 10:30 a. m. will be devoted to and attended by the pupils of the public schools and will be under the direction of Judge Charles S. Cutting. Dr. George A. Gates and Dr. E. A. Paddock will give addresses.

Alexander A. McCormick, president of the club, will have charge of the afternoon meeting, which will be for members. The address will be given by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the subject, "Politics as a Profession."

In the evening a banquet will be held in the clubhouse. Mr. McCormick will be toastmaster and Dr. Pritchett, Dr. Gates, and Dr. Paddock will talk.

AID FOR DESTITUTE FAMILY.

J. V. Farwell Company and Employes Send Check for Mrs. Susana Starichk.

Aid in the shape of $12 for Mrs. Susana Starichk, 57 Lubeck street, whose husband and young son were killed by a train two weeks ago, the father dying in an effort to save his boy, leaving a widow and two little children destitute, was received by THE TRIBUNE yesterday and forwarded to the woman. A check for $10 was given by the John V. Farwell company and $2 was contributed by TRIBUNE readers employed by the firm.

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Buster Brown's mamma plays a trick. See next Sunday's Tribune.

Household Hints

BY ADA M. FRECKER.

French Chestnuts—

DEVILED CHESTNUTS.—Take about one pound of large Spanish chestnuts and place them in a saucepan of salted water, and parboil them till you can easily remove the inner shell; dry them in a clean cloth; then toss them in butter over the fire till they become a golden brown, dusting them as they are cooking with a mixture of two parts cayenne pepper to one part fine salt. Drain well, and use hot or cold.

GLAZED CHESTNUTS.—Remove the outer shell from some good chestnuts, and blanch in boiling salted water till the inner skin can be easily rubbed off with a cloth. Now place them in a well buttered sauté pan, cover them with good stock or gravy, bring this to the boil, then allow the chestnuts to simmer gently till they are tender and the liquid is almost absorbed. Pour a little melted glaze over them and toss them all over the fire till coated, and use as accompaniment to any roasted poultry, etc.

CHESTNUTS JARDINIERE.—Put into a pan a good pint of chestnut purée, moistening it with about a pint of stock and a wineglassful of sherry, and simmer it all together for half an hour. Now add about half a medium carrot and the same of turnip cut into fine julienne strips, six or eight Brussels sprouts (as even sized as possible), and some broken up cauliflower of about the same bulk. Let this cook altogether for twelve to fifteen minutes, season well with salt and freshly ground black pepper, and use as a garnish.

CHESTNUT CREAM.—Remove the shells of four dozen or so chestnuts, then blanch them in boiling water till you can rub off the inner skin with a clean cloth. Place the chestnuts to a pan with a handful of caster sugar and about half a pod of vanilla, adding sufficient water to moisten them nicely; let them cook in this till tender enough to sieve, then put two-thirds of this pulp into a stewpan with half its weight of sugar, and stir it over a slow fire till it is firm and dry, when you pass it through a coarse wire sieve or potato masher. Lift the little pipes thus formed with a spoon, and arrange it in a circle on a dish; now incorporate with the reserved third of chestnut pulp about half a pint of stiffly whipped cream, sweeten, and flavor to taste, and pile this up in the center of the chestnut vermicelli border. Sometimes it is necessary to put some of the dry pulp into a bag with a small pipe, and force it out in strings on to the circle to get this into a neat shape. Of course, this dish can be flavored with lemon, vanilla, liqueur, or liqueur sirup, as you please. It is nice if the chestnuts are in the first place cooked in maraschino flavored sirup, a little more maraschino (liqueur or sirup) being used to flavor the whipped cream.

If a Young Man—

Pays attention to a girl to a degree that shows her to be his preference, he is thought to be compromising to her, and he is asked his intentions. If on further acquaintance he finds he has made a mistake, he cannot withdraw without disparagement to the girl, which shows that the entire system is wrong. The bargain is made before either party has a chance to discover if it is really desirable. If anything like proper attention were given by the parents to the molding of a boy's or girl's character there need be no danger in free, friendly intercourse between the sexes, and then such friendships would not cause sufficient comment among the gossips to necessitate parental interrogation.

There is no need for any woman to fear disrespectful treatment from a man. She has it all in her own hands. As she holds herself, so will her male friends regard her. Some people claim that the increasing army of business women has had the effect to destroy the ancient chivalry of man. This is a fallacy, and no woman ought to value the chivalry she receives, if offered only because she is a delicate creature. Is she not a thousand times more entitled to chivalry and consideration if she is fighting the battle of existence on the same hard lines as is her stronger brother? A business woman can command the same respect as can her more (or less?) fortunate sister, the parlor doll. If she receives gentlemen alone she will be treated with the same respect as if others were present.

Hintlets—

Clean the keys of the piano with a soft cloth dampened with alcohol, and wipe quickly with a clean, dry cloth.

Rubbing the hands well with celery will quite remove the unpleasant odor. Try it next time you have this work to do.

If half a drop of medicine is to be given a child, pour out one drop and add another drop of water, and give the infant one drop—or half this quantity.

In cooking tough fowls or meat, one tablespoonful of vinegar in the water will save nearly two hours' boiling.

A large cork, after being in boiling water for a while, becomes pliable, and can be easily squeezed to fit in a bottle that it would not go in before.

No pot plant should have water until the earth is dry. More failures arise from giving water when unnecessary than from any other cause.

The principal ingredient of most tooth powders is chalk. Precipitated is whiter than prepared chalk, but the latter possesses better cleansing qualities.

Books always form a good and safe topic for conversation; when calling or entertaining, and at a loss for a subject, one may always fall back upon this topic.

For supper, try a scalloped dish with left-over meat. Chop the meat, put in a baking dish, cover with bread crumbs, moisten with milk, sprinkle the top with salt, pepper, and bits of butter, and bake in a quick oven.

As a Rule—

Mottoes on antique furniture must be regarded with suspicion by the collector. They savor too much of the sham legend adopted by way of imparting a flavor of antiquity to businesses, such as "Ye olde books shoppe." Quaint mottoes have been gathered together by schools of modern carvers, and from this stock in trade they have flooded the market with a set of inscriptions that are artfully placed on old furniture or meaninglessly put on new. Dates carved on old oak must be examined with caution. It is the same story in china-collecting. Inscriptions and dates are too good to be true. One feels instinctively the genuine ring in the old potter's motto and greeting on a christening mug. His unorthodox orthography is too original to have been invented by modern arts and craftsmen:

Here is the geste of the barley corn
Glad ham I the child is born.

TO OPEN WILLARD HOSPITAL.

Institution at Which Alcohol Will Not Be Used for Any Purpose Will Be Dedicated Today.

The Frances E. Willard National Temperance hospital will be dedicated this afternoon to the memory of the temperance worker whose statue is the first of a woman to occupy a place in the statue hall of congress. At the time that the Willard statue is being unveiled at Washington, John G. Willis, editor of the New Voice, will deliver the address at the hospital, 343 South Lincoln street.

The hospital, which will accommodate seventy patients, is the only institution of its kind in the country that eliminates alcohol in the treatment of patients. The chemical will not be used even externally.

Miss Willard's birthday anniversary will be commemorated by all branches of the W. C. T. U. In Willard hall a meeting will be held at 1 p. m. The Rev. James Aimile will speak.

ONLY 20½ HOURS
To Hot Springs, Ark.

The Wabash Banner Blue Limited, which leaves Chicago daily at 11:30 a. m., connects with the Hot Springs Special in St. Louis Union Station, arriving at Hot Springs 8:00 a. m.—only 20½ hours from Chicago. Write for booklet and full details. Wabash city ticket office, 97 Adams street.

How a homely French woman became perfectly beautiful. See next Sunday's Tribune.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND MADISON STS.—Building formerly occupied by Schlesinger & Mayer

Spring Clothing for Young Men.
Radical Style Changes.

STYLES for young men have changed materially since last season. Coats are cut longer and in straight front effects. Trousers are altered to harmonize with the coats. Altogether there has been an improvement in graceful lines and in tone. All of the style changes are now authoritatively represented here. *Second floor.*

We especially call attention to the style illustrated, known as the "Fulerton," a design exclusive here. The coat is cut straight front, 31 inches long, and made with a seven and a half inch vent in center seam of back. The "Fulerton" has more style than any other ready-to-wear young men's suit in the market this spring. It comes in chest measures 31 inches to 36. We also have same lengths in double breasted style. $10.00 up to $30.00.

Clearing Young Men's Winter Suits.
Chest measures 33 to 36, dark effects and fancy mixtures..... **$10 & $7.50**

FOR BOYS: "Carson Special" Suits at $5.00.

THIS suit is exactly what its name says—a special—the result of determination to produce a boy's suit that shall stand alone in its class. We invite comparison with any $5.00 suit in the world. *Second floor.*

The "Carson Special" has both double seat and knees, taped seams sewed with silk, and extra good body and sleeve linings; made in blue and black cheviot, blue serge and fancy mixtures. Made for the active boy, holds shape because the interlinings are the best. Price..... **$5.00**

Boys' winter Norfolk suits.

About seventy-five suits to be closed out, neat patterns and durable colors, an actual saving of $1.00 and $2.00 on each suit at these prices, $6.00 and..... $4.00

Girls' Coats: Final Clearing.

THE many saving opportunities now to be found in this apparel section are of the kind that come but once a year. We quote a few of them: *Fourth floor.*

Children's Long Flannel Coats, sizes 8 to 12 years, fancy mixtures and a few plain blues; also fancy cape styles; formerly $16.50 and $20—to close at..... $10.00

Children's Long Coats—4 to 10 year sizes, in mixtures and plain materials—all that remains of our $10, $12.50 and some $15 coats are included; at $7.50 and..... $5.00

Misses' Reefer Coats—In mixtures and plain colors, sizes 14 to 20 years, odd lots—former selling prices $12.75, $16.75 and $20.00—reduced to $10.00, $7.50..... $5.00

Ulsters for Misses and Small Women—In plain grays, blues and castors—reduced from $30 and $32.50..... $15.00

Misses' and Children's Spring Dresses.

Children's White Dresses—4 to 14 year sizes, in white organdy and lawn, waist made with tucked yoke with lace-trimmed bertha, full skirt, lace trimmed..... $3.75

Children's Organdy Dresses—4 to 14 year sizes, sleeves and yoke tucked and lace trimmed, skirt finished with 3 broad tucks and deep hem and extra drop skirt..... $6.75

Last Clearing Lots Women's Coats and Suits.

Odd lots winter coats, $20.00 & $15.00 | $27.50 crushed velveteen suits, $10.00
$35.00 velvet shirt waist suits, $14.75 | $50.00 suits now reduced to $25.00

New Ready-to-Trim Millinery.

INEXPENSIVE ready-to-trim hats are well suited for present use, those made from hair braids in combination with silk or chiffons being especially appropriate. Their popularity may be traced in part to the many effective ways in which they may be trimmed with but little trouble or expense. *Third floor.*

We offer many charming designs in the new shapes, choice of the best colors, brown, navy, cardinal and black—$3.75, $3.25 and $2.75

Flowers and fancy feathers in large variety of new effects at popular prices.

New Shirt Waists: 4 Specials.

Fourth floor.

TAFFETA silk waists in small checks; blue, brown, green, and black and white; self tie and collar with white embroidered turnover; made by one of the best makers in the country; a value that will make every purchaser a friend of this house; price....$3.95

Two new and attractive styles in china silk waists specially priced at $3.95

Silk lined lace waists just in; two styles in white and cream.. $5.00

Special Purchase of Flannel Waists. Great Values.

Tailor made styles, in black, blue, brown, red, light blue & white—just received and on sale at..... $1.95

Special Sale of Hair Ornaments

WE have purchased from one of the foremost Eastern makers his entire sample line of this season's side and back combs. Because we could take the entire line we have secured them at a very low price and offer them at a proportionate saving. *First floor.*

About 1,000 Pieces, Two Lots—Great Values—Shell, amber, white and champagne colors. Some are thickly studded with French brilliants; others are richly metal mounted in beautiful art nouveau effects; others turquoise, amethyst, pearl, emerald and sapphire set. Lot I is priced at **$1.00** Lot II is priced at **$2.00**

Water-Proof Patricians, $3.50

THIS is just the month for those famous heavy sole water-proof shoes that you are thinking about. We have them in calf and enamel leathers as well as in medium and dress weights—Patricians—always at one price, $3.50. *Second floor.*

To those who are going south or to California for the next two months, we would like to say that we have a full assortment of summer low shoes in black, tan and white; also children's black and tan oxfords.

The special sale of the higher grade shoes, slippers and oxfords will continue during February as follows:

All $6.00 shoes, etc.....$4.80 | All $5.00 shoes, etc.....$4.00

Mandel Brothers

Famous "Hungerford System" trousers introduced at special prices

THE recent adoption of the celebrated "Hungerford System" of trousers-making by one of New York's foremost manufacturers, marks an epoch in the history of clothing manufacture in this country. *Second floor, State street.*

Famed alike for their stylish cut, superior workmanship and excellence of materials, these trousers combine the threefold advantage of durability, comfort in wear, and long retention of shape.

Appointing this store as their sole representative in Chicago, the makers arranged with us to sell 5,000 pairs, averaging 33⅓% from regular prices, to effect a speedy introduction to the men of this city.

Men's Hungerford System trousers, in cassimeres and worsteds, to be sold regularly at $4 and $5, special introductory price **$3**

Men's Hungerford System trousers, in finest imported worsteds, to be sold regularly at $6 and $7, our special introductory price **$4**

Men's Hungerford System trousers, made of the best English and French trouserings, regular prices $8 to $10, introductory price **$5**

Men's suits *and* overcoats reduced

This great reduction sale includes the well-known Brokaw and Mandel Special suits and overcoats in this season's newest styles, which possess all the characteristics of custom-made clothing. In the assortment are all sizes, and the saving in price is remarkable— **$15**

Boys' *and* youths' clothing reduced

Second floor, State street.

A DECISIVE clearance of all winter clothing; many of the prices now quoted represent but half of those prevailing earlier in the season.

Juvenile overcoats: prices show a saving of 50%. Materials are all-wool, some fancy trimmed, some plain; ages 3 to 8 years, $5.

Youths' overcoats, choice of entire stock, including the surtout. Some were sold at double, others at treble price quoted, $10.

Boys' fancy washable vests: Choice of the entire line, in all sizes from 8 years upward. Were treble present figure, 50c.

Boys' short trousers suits, single or double breasted, others have extra pair trousers, worth to $10, at $5.

Youths' long trousers suits, 14 to 20 yrs., in homespuns, tweeds and serges; most of them $15 & $18 values, $10.

All-wool knee pants, in most desirable cloths, 4 to 16 years. You can save 50% to 75%; at 85c.

Basement: Boys' 2-piece suits in Etons, blouses and Russians offered at less than half usual price, 1.75.

Marshall Field & Co.

"A STORE FOR MEN"

Men's Fine Clothing

Full Dress Semi-Dress

¶ The immediate need or the future requirement is being most satisfactorily supplied in our splendidly complete lines.

¶ The character and style of each garment represents correctness in every detail—in design, workmanship, finish.

¶ This perfection has been attained by specialists with many years of experience in the making of Fine Clothing.

The newest designs are shown in a large selection of Full Dress Vests.

Booth Tarkington's In the Arena

might have for its sub-title

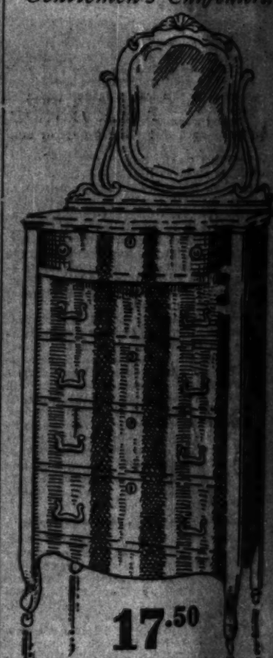
"The Gentleman from Indiana in Politics," for its author, the author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Gentleman from Indiana,' has drawn extensively upon his own experiences and observations as a member of the legislature in his native state. All the types of political life are here rendered with that life-like quality that characterizes all Mr. Tarkington's creations. Humor and pathos both play over every page. Cloth, 12mo. Illustrated. $1.50

McClure, Phillips & Co., 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y.

REVELL & CO.

TO-DAY

Gentlemen's Chiffoniers.



17.50
Worth $25.00.

This handsome Chiffonier, made of solid oak, highly polished, stands over 4 feet high, is 31 inches wide and 19 inches deep, has five drawers, the top drawer having full swell. Frame and standard neatly carved, has a 16x26 inch French pattern plate mirror. This Chiffonier is made first-class in every respect, and will be placed on sale at the remarkably low price of 17.50.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.
Corner Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

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The LIEBIG Company gives all their energies to Extract of Beef, from raising cattle to potting the extract. That is why theirs has been for "forty years the first," and why it is the only one imitated by infringers, who copy jars and labels, call their stuff "Liebig's," and even counterfeit the blue signature.

The *contents* of the jars however, cannot be imitated *for quality*; be sure you get the real "Liebig Company's."

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